The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,540.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ..... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Re. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on the 24th May 1870, at noon.

	May		June.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Negapatam	3
" Carwar	26	" Madras	6
" Narrakal	28	" Coconada	8
" Tuticorin	29	" Vizagapatam	9
" Columbo	30	" Bimlipatam	9
" Galle	31	" Gopalpore	10
		Arrive Calcutta	12

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to end of August the vessels do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Beypore, 6 miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, and despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th May 1870, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Bussorah	4
" Kurrachee	20	" Mahomerah	4
" Guadur	21	" Fao	5
" Muscat	24	" Bushire	7
" Bunder Abbas	26	" Lingg	9
" Lingg	27	" Bunder Abbas	11
" Bushire	30	" Muscat	13
" Fao	31	" Guadur	15
" Mahomerah	31	" Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	June. 1	Arrive Bombay	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

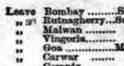
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 9th May, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 S.S. JOHN DRY-DEN, 1097 tons, Captain Donkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without Food
" Suez	33	20	8	
" Port Said	40	24	9	
" Messina	48	33	12	
" Naples	50	34	13	
" Leghorn	53	35	15	
" Genoa	58	36	15	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,600 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£25	£15	£5	Without food
" Suez	£40	£25-10	£8	
" Port Said	£42	£24	£9	
" Marseilles	£56	£36	£14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 2,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

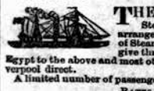
KUHNLEB, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th May 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £23 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58 ; 2nd class £34.

Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10 ; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under one bill of lading for their Indian, Chinese, and Indian Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will ensure for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea ..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... 60 " " 20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper ..... 40 " " 20 cwt.
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 " " 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed, when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertakes, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst. From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. 10 " " 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will, also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sandoval, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

For further particulars apply to
MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

STEAM TO LONDON via COLOMBO AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine First-class Screw Steamer EMMA ASH, J. C. Parkin, 1,130 tons register, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for the above destination on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, and has excellent accommodation for 15 first-class and 6 second-class passengers.

For freight to Colombo and for passage to Colombo and London apply to PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 9th May 1870.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

NOTICE.—The s. s. CORDOVA, having engaged a full Cargo, WILL SAIL PUNCTUALLY on 17th, as advertised. She has still room for a few 1st class Passengers.

The ALICE will sail about 20th instant.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CORDOVA, 1060 T. B., 250 H. P., Captain Hyde, Commander, the FIRST VESSEL of this LINE, will SAIL about 17TH MAY for LIVERPOOL, touching at Suez and Port Said, to be followed at short intervals by other steamers :—

Rates of passage—1st class.

To Suez ..... £ 30 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can
" Port Said ... " 32 } be obtained on board at moderate
" Liverpool ... " 45 } rates.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare. For further particulars, rates of freight, and forms of Bills of Lading, apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

25 Church Gate Street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

Rates of Passage Money.

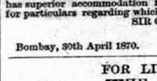
To Suez, First Class ..... £ 40 Second Class ..... £ 23
To Liverpool do. ..... £ 60 Do. do. ..... £ 40
For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient Inducement offer.

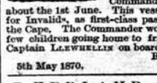


THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—The Clipper Ship MICHAEL SCOTT, 1,200 tons register, A 1 for 20 years, Llewhellin, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 1st June. This vessel has excellent accommodation for Invalids, as first-class passengers, proceeding home round the Cape. The Commander would be glad to take charge of a few children going home to friends.—For particulars apply to Captain Llewhellin on board, or to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

5th May 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ " Under Vests.	1 Mand.
½ " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ " Colored Handkerchiefs.	2 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship COSPATRICK, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery of the same will be landed by Captain Ellsle without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship RIVER LUNE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Williams, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Williams will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents ship River Lune.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Barque CASSANDRA, J. Peters, Master, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their goods, failing which they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders to be sent to the undersigned for counter-signature.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
Bombay, 12th May 1870. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 731 tons, G. Ward, Commander,

this vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Storekeeper would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

Messrs. GEO. LOCKHART & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per CLARA, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Nelson with-out further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Nelson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents for the Clara.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship WATER WITCH, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to pay their freight to us ; and to send off boats for their goods, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Coombe will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

The marks to hand are—

HMJ HHA HEAS HEAS HAHJ HES
TR BR BR TR TR BR

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Coombe, ship Water Witch.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION was passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd day of April 1870, and confirmed at another Special General Meeting of the Company held on 9th day of May 1870 :—

"That the Broach Cotton Mills Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act 1866."

W. G. MAYHEW,
HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, } Liquidators.

13th May 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from 14TH to 17TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors of the British and Mercantile Insurance Company beg to intimate that they are now prepared to receive applications for Assurances on the Reduced Scale of Rates specially proposed for the Policy-holders of the Indian Branch of the Albert Company. Particulars as to the rates of Premium, &c., to be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

P.S.—Dr. Sydney Smith is the Medical Referee for the Company in Bombay.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Association WILL BE HELD at 5 o'clock P.M. on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

Business.

1. Report of the Managing Committee for the year 1869.
2. Accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Association for the year ending 31st December 1869.

Members, Subscribers, and Friends of the Association are requested to attend.

By order,
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEEEING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce WILL BE HELD on TUESDAY next the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Chamber, to receive and consider the Report of the Special Committee on the subject of the Measurement of Cotton Bales, and other business as intimated by Circular.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 13th May 1870.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of MANSFIELD FORBES, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, who died at Woodend Cottage, in the Parish of Banchory Ternanand, and County of Kincardine, on or about the 19th day of January 1863, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE & GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchants, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Mansfield Forbes are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrators, at the Office of Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 14th June 1870 next, and that the Administrators will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Mansfield Forbes among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall not have notice.—Dated this 14th day of May 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the ESTATE of ROBERT BROWN, late of Bombay, Civil Engineer and Contractor, who died at Bombay on the Eighteenth day of September 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUCKLAND CAMPBELL GEDDES, of Bombay, Civil Engineer and Contractor, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Robert Brown are required to send in their Claims against his Estate to the said Auckland Campbell Geddes, Administrator as aforesaid, or to the undersigned, as his Solicitors, on or before the 11th day of June next, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Robert Brown without reference to any Claims not sent in by that date.

HEARD, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors to the said Administrator.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

KEROSENE OIL! KEROSENE OIL!!

A fresh consignment of KEROSENE OIL has just been landed ex American Ship PREMIER, from Boston, for SALE at the Godown of the Undersigned. For wholesale and retail prices apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7 Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

SALE of TURMERIC by PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY the 16th May at 1 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mandvee Bunder, by the orders of Cassow Jadowjee, by order of Sha Chutoorbhooj Sunghraj, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Sha Kuleyay Khimjee—

24 Bags and 16 Mooras of Turmeric
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

BENZODYNE is a newly-discovered principle residing in Gum Benzoin, which possesses a peculiar mechanical power of sheathing the organs of the chest and bowels with a protective matter, thus preventing a repetition of all wasting diseases.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION,

CURED with a certainty never before known, by PRICE'S BENZODYNE.

CAUTION.—POPULAR ERROR!

PRICE'S BENZODYNE has nothing whatever to do with Petroleum Spirit, improperly call Benzoline, but is a delightful cordial medicine relieving pain instantly.—Prepared by Mr. PRICE, Consulting Chemist, 2, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, London, and sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d ; 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle.

NOTICES.

W. GREENER, Birmingham has made a further consignment of GUNS and RIFLES, &c., to the undersigned, who will furnish Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders fro Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignments of cost forward by the Steamer Surbiton via Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES :

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. E. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
" JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,
The Nursery, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement of the 5th April 1869, my connection as a PARTNER in the Firm of ELMSTONE, WHITWELL & Co., CEASED on the 1ST APRIL 1870.

DAVIDASS LULLOOBHOY.

IN CONSEQUENCE of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP, FOR SALE, the PLANT consisting of BOATS, SCREWS, &c., belonging to the Firm of Morison and Robinson. For Inventory and particulars apply to Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIRREY, Bollaisom, No. 3 Apollo Street, Fort

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of Sir DAVID CAPON, formerly of Anglesea House, Shirley, near Southampton, but late of No. 8 Craven Hill, in the County of Middlesex, a General in Her Majesty's Army, and Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, who died at No. 8 Craven Hill aforesaid, on or about the day of 17th December 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Sir David Capon are required to send in their claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 7th day of June 1870 next, and that the Administrator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Sir David Capon without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 7th day of May 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of JAMES CONNELLY, deceased, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, who died on the 20th day of September 1869, HAVE BEEN GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mrs. HARRIETTE AMELIA CONNELLY, widow of the said deceased. All persons therefore who have any claim upon or against the said Estate, whether as creditors, mortgagees, heirs, next of kin, or otherwise howsoever, are required to send in their respective claims against the Estate of the said deceased to me, at my Office, No. 2, Forbes Street, in the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 20th September next, in default whereof the said Administratrix will immediately after the said 20th day September next proceed to distribute the assets of the said Estate without reference to any claims that have not been sent in before the last mentioned date. All persons also who are indebted to the said Estate, or who have any property of the said Estate in their hands, are hereby required to pay such debts or deliver such property to the said Administratrix or to me forthwith.—Dated this 5th day of May 1870.

S. S. JUDGE,
Solicitor for Administratrix.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to MONDAY the 16th instant at 1 P.M. by the Marine Storekeeper, for WASHING the BEDS, BEDDINGS, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN and others articles belonging to Her Majesty's Overland Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the rate per thousand required to execute the washing, and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles must be taken from and delivered to the Marine Stores, subject to deductions for burns, and tears, or other damage while in the contractors' hands, as may be decided on by a competent committee.

A deposit of 500 rupees must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rs 5,000 given by the successful tenderer.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1870 to 31st May 1871.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieutenant late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's PROPERTY at COLABA, adjoining the premises of the United Victoria and Colaba Company.

Information regarding the area of the Property, Title, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co.-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th April 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD, at the Company's Mill, Tardeo, on MONDAY the 30th day of May 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1869.

2. To elect two Directors of the Company in place of those who retire by rotation (who are elegible for re-election.)

3. To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

After which the MEETING WILL BE MADE SPECIAL, for the purpose of submitting thr following Resolutions to the Shareholders :—

1. That Clause 14 of the Company's Deed of Copartnership be varied by adding thereto, after the words, "the Chairman and two Directors of the Company," the following words, "or, in the absence of the Chairman, whether temporarily or otherwise, by three Directors of the Company."

2. That Clause 15 of the Company's Deed of Copartnership, as substituted by Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 9th January 1867, be altered by substituting for the words 'one month's notice" therein contained the words "fourteen days' notice"

3. That Clause 21 of the Company's Deed of Copartnership, as substituted by Resolution passed at an Annual General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th April 1863, be can celled, and that in lieu thereof Clause 21, as originally containe in the said Deed and which was by the same Resolution rescinded be restored.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—FOR SALE, one small LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINE, suitable for Contractors' work, with Cylinder 10" diameter, length of stroke 18," 4 wheels coupled 3' 6" diameter, Copper Fire Box and Brass Tubes, 2 Pumps, 1 Injector. The Engine was manufactured by C. D. Young & Co., London.

The Engine stands on Wady Bunder, and may be viewed upon application to the Wharf Clerk.

Offers to purchase will be received by the Storekeeper up to T

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—9TH MAY 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 98-5, or Rs. 1-11 discount.

4½ per cents of 1870, at Rs. 103-3 to 103-5.

5½ per cents heavy amounts at Rs. 114-14.

15 years' Debentures, a large amount at Rs. 103-8.

—6 per cent. Municipal Debentures of 1866 at Rs. 108-8.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal, shares, at Rs. 1,475.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 120.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 13.

Peck, Ensign, 59th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Pringle, Captain, 38th Regiment, on leave, from Peshawur.

Carleton, Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 13.

Woodward, Ensign, 49th Foot, on duty, to Deesa.

Lyons, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH MAY.

London...	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Cutch bulk	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Cassandra	Peters	Liverpool, January 22.
	John and Mary	Geary	Zanzibar, March 17.
	Water Witch	Coombe	Calcutta, March 22.
	William Woodbury	Harman	Boston, January 4.
	Harkaway	Cottier	Melbourne, March 24.
	Taptee (s)	D'Costa	Cutch Mandvee, May 10
	Glentilt	Lewis	Liverpool, January 12.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Bates Family	Hogg	Liverpool.
	Sir Varsle Hurs (s)	Thomson	Cutch.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Delaware (s)	Fisher	Liverpool via Suez Canal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Rialto, Babot, to Liverpool.

Ship Loochoo, Beal, to Amsterdam.

Ship Oriental, Wyatt, to Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bengal, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

Steamer Emma Ash, to Colombo.

Ship Calliope, to Mauritius.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May 9	Wayfarer	Windcott	Dungeness, Jan 17	
	Hermit	Mills	Colombo, April 29	
	Corinna	Bogont	——	January 16
	Sirius (s)	Smerdon	Liverpool, January 18	
10	Historian (s)	——	Via the Suez Canal	
	Simla (s)	——	Suez	

DEPARTURES.

May 9	Moultan (s)	——	——	——
	Ghazeepore	——	——	——
	Himalaya	——	——	——

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1499 British Empire, Denchar—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1288 Annot Lyle, Pillar—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1281 Assaye, Rich—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1706 Aurora, Harriott—G. S. King & Co.
1372 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
1217 Canute, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1791 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1018 Castiglione, Cooper—Blackwell & Co.
1389 Cathcart, Muir—Harbord & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Tobin—London & American Co.
1378 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stephens & Co.
880 City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dubash.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1339 Hyderabad, Davies—E. Bates & Co.
1435 Iron Duke, Parry—Harbord & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Black—Young & Co.
1193 Keynon, Jenkin—Coupland & Co.
1230 Louisa Fletcher, Lockie—G. F. Fitz & Co.
1238 Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.
1283 Magnificent, Thomas—Owen & Okell.
1025 Malleny, Scott—Stenhouse & Co.
1108 Malta, Harris—Martin, Young & Co.
1067 May Queen, Rose—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1198 Michael Scott, Lewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1180 Oberon, Towill—Coupland & Co.
1184 Ocheltz, Strickland—Robinson & Co.
1341 Oikonia, Reed—L. A. & A. Co.
1759 Persia, Ellison—Blackwell & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
1126 River Lune, Williams—Swart, Latham & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Murdoch—Overland & Co.
1366 The Douglas (s), Pain, Lawrence & Co.
1090 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen & Okell.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1225 Western Sea!, Smith—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1293 William Fairbairn, Elder—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1874 Baroda (s), Parish—Mails 15th May.
1603 Behar (s), Hall—Mails 22nd May.
1646 Orissa (s), Macnamara—Mails 25th May.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1273 Adelia (s), Saunderson—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
889 Alice (s), Ellis—Wallace & Co.
2185 Bengal (s), Barlow—P. & O. Co.
1066 Cordova (s), Hyde—Wallace & Co.
727 Greenwood (s), Hallett—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
1087 John Dryden (s), Dunkin—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
531 Lady Clive (s), Quance—Pallonjee Framjee & Co.
2200 Neera (s), Hanscom—B. B. S. S. Co.
1767 Nyanza (s), Glover, Ralli Brothers.
781 Stowell (s), Ward—G. Lochhart & Co.

TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

763 Apis (s), Benich—A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

973 City of Cashmere, Bryce—W. Nicol & Co.
449 Glenfalloch, Skinner—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

494 Loochoo, Beal—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1574 Lancashire Witch, Pearce—W. Cooper.
711 Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell.

FOR COLOMBO.

743 Emma Ash (s), Parker—Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

297 Elizabeth Henderson, Gibb.

FOR JAVA.

1057 Gladstone, Bowles—Blackwell & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1012 Kate Gregory, Lorenzen.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1208 John Elliot, Griffiths—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1189 Sir Charles Napier, Mossy—E. Bates & Co.
470 Sophie, Green—Dwarkadass Vassonjee.
813 Unrivalled, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.

FOR PENANG.

460 Edward, Marie—Vanderdus.

FOR MAURITIUS.

687 Calliope, Simmons—H. M. Seedick.

FOR MAULMEIN.

781 Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

538 Duiveland, Graves—Farnham & Co.
903 Timour, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1282 Altcar, Harvey.
1249 Arundel, Crocker.
315 British Queen, Wiggins—Blay & Mackintosh.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1121 Abyssinia (s), Sherp—B. I. S. N. Co.
1201 Ganga (s), Child—Hajee Zenel Abadeen.

FOR KURRACHEE.

505 Elizabeth, Owen.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
74 Salamatty, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

453 Comorin (s), Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

1185 Madras (s), Perrins.
1491 Salsette (s), Tomlin.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Earl Canning (s), Tolpatt.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.
H. M. Tenzer (s), Blomfield.

NOT FIXED.

1150 Asiatic, Andrew—The Captain.
893 Bella Maria, Lopes—Peel, Cassels & Co.
178 Britain's Pride, Collins—H. L. H. Ahmed.
623 Clara, Murray—Rennie Scovell & Co.
534 Comete, Bernard—Blackwell & Co.
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
991 Glen Tilt, Lewis—Owen & Okell.
830 Harkaway, Cottier.
1303 Mahableshwar, Corney—Rennie Scovell & Co.
693 Margaret Pugh, Jones—Coupland & Co.
997 Mars, Ritchering—G. F. Hardy.
386 Michael Chevalier, Teddard—Volkart Brothers.
791 Monarchy, Day—Harbord & Co.
1417 Orvilamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1281 Oxford, Vaux—L. A. & A. Co.
1003 Proserpine, Brogger—Remington & Co. (For sale.)
1428 Qeora, Bond—G. F. Fitz & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
477 Trevanion, Stevens—The Captain.
1215 William Woodbury, Harriman—Tudor Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HAJEE ABDOOL WAHAB—May 12th, at his residence, at Girgaum, Bombay, Hajee Abdool Wahab, of dysentry, aged 65 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

RUSTOMJEE—May 7th, at No. 18, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of Cowasjee Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

NUTT—May 5th, at Dixee Lodge, Simla, the wife of Captain Justinian A. Nutt, 109th Regiment, of a son.

TRIBE—May 7th, at Agra, the wife of the Rev. Walter H. Tribe, of twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

RIDDELL—DICK—April 27th, at Mussoorie, by the Rev W. Spencer, Robert Vansittart Riddell, Esq., Royal Engineers, to Louisa Flora Steel, eldest daughter of General A. Dick.

DEATH.

LINTON—May 6th, at Agra, Lily, the wife of Assistant Surgeon H. J. Linton, 40th Regiment N. I., aged 21 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

THE Sunday morning mail is even less defensible than Mr. Monteath had led us to believe. According to the letter we published some days ago, the Post-master General held that the allegation of delay was the strongest argument put forward by the Chamber of Commerce against the vexatious arrangement; and he set himself to demolish Mr. Kittredge and accomplished his destructive purpose in the most high-flying official style. He asserted, and we were bound to believe a Post-master General discoursing on a contract he had made, that there was no delay because the Peninsula and Oriental Company had undertaken to gain fifteen hours on the passage from Bombay to Suez. We accepted this, as a statement of fact, and met it by showing that it afforded no ground for the infliction of a nuisance on Bombay, because if fifteen hours could be gained by starting on Sunday, they could be just as easily gained by starting on any other day. But now it appears that the fifteen hours are *not* gained; that Mr. Monteath did not see the full force of the contract he made; that the P. and O. Company only undertook to keep contract time, which they were bound to do in any case; and that the direct consequence of Mr. Monteath's clumsy intervention has been that all the mails, except those for London, have actually lost, not fifteen but twenty-four hours! So that we have been worried to gain a loss. Mr. Kittredge, with praiseworthy industry, has investigated the facts; and he shows that whereas, before the Monteath intermeddling, the mails left Egypt on Saturday, they do not now leave until Sunday—contract day. Hence the mails are one day late everywhere except in London, and would be one day late there, did it accord with London habits to have a Sunday delivery. It is tolerably clear that Mr. Monteath did not know what he was doing when he so rashly meddled with the Bombay postal arrangements. It would have been some consolation to us had it been proved that Bombay was sacrificed to benefit, not only the rest of India, but the Continent, the United Kingdom, and America. But absence of foresight and considerable carelessness on the part of Mr. Monteath deprive us of that consolation; and we bless him accordingly. The rest of the postal management at head quarters, so far as these outward mails are concerned, seems to be on a par with the stupid blundering which Mr. Kittredge has so happily exposed; and if Mr. Monteath desires to make an *amende honorable*, he will take Hamlet's advice and "reform it altogether." We commend the letter of Mr. Kittredge to the attention of those who may be able to help the Director-General of the Post Office into the right way; and save us from being made the victims of his capricious experiments.

OUR daily contemporary is making such advances towards sound opinions that we fully expect to see him rated by the East India Association for his falling away from the true faith. Yesterday he appeared as a courtier in full costume, and published an apology for the elegant letter of the Duke of Edinburgh in language equally elegant. He did not shrink from any of the difficulties of the task, but having undertaken it accomplished his work without any faltering. Here is a specimen of what he can do when in a courtly mood :—

"We can quite believe that a few case-loving rajahs needed the persuasions of the politicals before being convinced that they were worthy to go forth and meet the Prince. Probably, too, when the question of commemorative gifts came to be considered, some close-fisted prince here and there might require to have his revenue horizon enlarged by being shown how much more wealthy a man he really was than would have been indicated by the too modest sum he had first named for the purpose."

So here we have a justification of pressure by politicals, a novelty in our contemporary's columns. He thinks it right, and we note the admission, that close-fisted princes should be squeezed when the object is to obtain a gift to commemorate the coming of another prince. But he does not tell us why there should be "commemorative gifts," still less why they should be extorted by the singular process he mentions. In his airy style he says that a close-fisted prince "might require to have his revenue horizon enlarged" by a method we do not comprehend. But surely it was the *expenditure* horizon—if we may paraphrase the uncouthness of the original—that was enlarged; for how can a man enlarge his revenue by donations and largesses? We shall be taunted with an indulgence in "verbal criticism," and we cannot object to this description of a proceeding which is unfortunately so often necessary. What we wish to place on record is the conversion of our contemporary, and his vindication of pressure from without. Now, will he forgive us if we suggest that he, being on excellent terms with the "Court" of Baroda, should ask his friends what steps the Gaekwar has taken to recoup himself for the outlay of two lakhs on a commemorative gift. We think he will find that an order has gone forth to tax the subjects of our contemporary's amiable friend, and fill up the hole made in the treasury by the Bombay disbursement. The Baroda impost is another *Shanadah ki tikke*; but our contemporary is, at present, much too courtly to see it in that light. English writers, we are told, do not understand that there is in India a "much livelier and more direct appreciation of the kingly office and all that concerns and represents it" than there is in England. As our coutemporary understands this himself it follows, of course, that he is not an English writer, but something between English and native. It never seems to have occurred to him that the Prince's visit was bad precisely because it discredited the kingly office represented by the Viceroy and no one else, and interposed between him and the chiefs of India a sham figure of royalty. It is because English writers see where the real power lies, and to whom it rightfully belongs, that they object to the parade of a lay royal figure who can only fill the natives of this country with delusive and mischievous ideas. The chiefs of India have been taught to look beyond the Viceroy and even beyond the Secretary of State, and the consequences cannot be other than pernicious. As a courtier our contemporary, of course, sees no harm in looking up to princes, and will not believe that the habit will exert any evil influence until "some chief with a grievance seeks to retain Prince Alfred as his agent to treat with the Crown at home," a specimen of political insight which falls appropriately from the pen of a courtier.

PITY the sorrows of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee! He and the Government Female Normal School have fallen upon evil times. "They" won't let the good man do his duty, and so he folds his mantle gracefully about him, utters a stern warning, and retires. It must be confessed that Miss Carpenter's project has inflicted severe disappointments on a great many people. Nor is it wonderful. She mistook aspiration towards a noble *rôle* for ability to play it; never gave a symptom of managing power; quarrelled with the young people she brought out; and went home herself a failure. The poor young ladies are scattered far and wide—one has just left Ahmedabad, "broken-hearted" in the opinion of sympathetic friends. And now here is Mr. Nowrozjee presenting a big indictment against almost everyone connected with a captivating project. Mr. Nowrozjee finds at length that he is not "in a position to do any thing for the object of the school." Dr. Bhau Dajee will not call the committee together, and when Mr. Nowrozjee, in a revolutionary mood, summoned that body himself, lo, the chairman would not send the minute book and correspondence. Next, "the committee have not taken a sufficient degree of interest in the affairs of the school," a statement that may suggest the reason why they were not worried by summonses; for where is the use of invoking the aid of such a committee? Nor is it alone the chairman and the committee who have rendered Mr. Nowrozjee's position untenable. The Director of Public Instruction falls under the ban of the recalcitrant committee-man. Finally, the Government is indirectly condemned for diverting the funds from Bombay. Altogether what has happened was too much for Mr. Nowrozjee; he sighed and withdrew. Yet after all, it seems, that Mr. Kirkham has looked into the school, and has made "a report favourable to the progress of the pupils;" so that there was really hope for the institution, and perhaps even Mr. Nowrozjee might have helped it along had he remained on the committee. But now that he has shaken the dust off his feet; now that Miss Carpenter is afar; now that Mr. Peile has "no sympathy with the school," and Government diverts the funds to the Mofussil, what can be done to save the pet academy from failure? We beg to offer a suggestion. Let Mr. Nowrozjee appeal directly to Prince Alfred.

THE Government intends, says the "Pioneer," to interfere immediately between the rebel Rajpoots of Ulwur and the Maharajah.

COLONEL H. D. TAYLOR, Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces, intends, it is said, to retire in the early part of next year, and it is supposed Colonel Moxon will succeed him.

SIR DONALD MCLEOD, it is expected, will still retain office until June. He proceeds to Murree almost immediately, and when relieved, will pay Dhurmsala a visit, preparatory to leaving for home in August.

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC proposes to invite commercial men, European and native, at Agra, to a conference on the subject of cotton cultivation. One was held a few weeks ago at Calcutta, it will be remembered.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA went up to Meean Meer on the 7th, and on the morning of that day minutely inspected the cavalry and artillery in garrison there, and then visited the hospitals of the 85th Regiment, reviewing the 21st Native Infantry in the afternoon.

THE "Pioneer" says—"The number of tickets taken in the Calcutta lottery on the English Derby this year is unprecedentedly large—no less than 9,644. This should make the first prize alone worth nearly a lakh of rupees! The prize of the year before last was won by a lady. In anticipation of history repeating itself and a lady proving the favourite of fortune again, several promising young gentlemen have expressed their willingness to marry her. (Full particulars as to their age, appearance and prospects may be learnt on application at our office)."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Via Red Sea.

LONDON, 12TH MAY, APT.

THE Cotton market was firm to-day. Dhollera 9½d.

The Bank of England returns for the week show the following result :—

Reserve of Notes	...£10,125,000 Inc.	£125,000
Bills discounted	....£19,000,000 ,,	£125,000
Bullion	.....£19,875,000 Unchanged.	

SUEZ, 11TH MAY.

The steamer Afrique, bound for Bombay, has entered the Suez Canal.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 12TH MAY.

Stackelberg is dead.

Numerous arrests of persons carrying arms have been made here. It is believed that the disturbances are now ended.

The Emperor and Empress drove to-day along the Boulevards in an open carriage and were cheered.

The following is the result of the Plebiscitum in Algeria :—31,213 yeas and 19,484 noes.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 13TH MAY.

The Bishop of Madras sailed for England this morning on the steamer Mooltan.

RETROSPECTIVE.—There is now not a single peer in the three kingdoms whose accession to his title dates from the last century. The senior members of the peerage, in respect of their accession, are the Marquis of Tweeddale and the Duke of Leinster, who came to their titles in 1804, Lord Clanwilliam in 1805, and Lord Gage in 1808. The privilege of franking letters was abolished at the introduction of the penny postage on January 10, 1840; and with the single exception of Dr. Sumner, the ex-Bishop of Winchester, not a prelate of the English or Irish Bench is now alive who ever was entitled to "frank" his correspondence. Out of the thirty oldest baronies in the English peerage no less than nine are held by Roman Catholic :—viz. Beaumont, Vaux, Camoys, Stourton, Petre, Arundell, Dormer, Stafford, and Clifford. Besides these, the title of Teynham was in Roman Catholic hands down to nearly the end of the last century. The following list shows the date of election of the head masters of some of our chief public schools :—Eton, Dr. Hornby, 1867; Harrow, Dr. Butler, 1860; Winchester, Dr. Ridding, 1865; Westminster, Dr. Scott, 1853; Charterhouse, Dr. Haig Brown, 1863; St. Paul's, Dr. Kynaston, 1838; Merchant Taylors', Dr. Hessey, 1845; Shrewsbury, Rev. H. W. Moss, M.A., 1866; Rugby, Dr. Hayman, 18 ; Highgate, Dr. Dyne, 1837; Durham, Dr. Holden, 1853; Haileybury College, Dr. Bradley, 1863; Marlborough College, Mr. Bradley, 1858; Brighton College, Mr. Griffith, 1856; Rossall College, Mr. R. Herniker, 1869; Uppingham, Dr. Thring, 1853; Sherborne, Mr. Harper, 1850; Repton, Dr. Fearn, 1854; Cheltenham College, Mr. Jex-Blake, 1863; St. Peter's School, York, Dr. Elwyn, 1864; Bromsgrove, Mr. Hiorn, 1868; Bradfield, Dr. Hodson, 1860; Canterbury, Dr. Mackenzie, 1850.—*Guardian.*

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THE Government steamer Earl Canning, which left Bombay last week for Goa, having been courteously given for the conveyance of H. E. the Viscount de San Januario, the new Governor-General of Portuguese India, arrived in the harbour on Thursday morning, having on board the retiring Governor-General, the Viscount of Nova Goa, the Viscountess and suite. We understand that they leave for Portugal by the mail steamer of to-morrow.

The Viscount de San Januario left Bombay under the usual salute of 17 guns. He was escorted to the steamer by a deputation, consisting of the Officer Commanding the Garrison, Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, Dr Carvalho, Portuguese Consul, and Mr. Jardine, Under-Secretary to Government in the Political Department. The last-named officer accompanied the viceregal party to Goa. After a quick passage of about 22 hours, the port of Agwadha was sighted: the Earl Canning steamed up as far as Panjim, where it anchored under a royal salute. The retiring Governor-General and the principal officers, civil, military and naval of the Goa Government, came on board and escorted the new Viceroy to the palace at Panjim or New Goa, where the infantry and artillery of the settlement were paraded, and H. E. held a reception immediately on arrival.

In the evening a state banquet was given, to which the officers of the Earl Canning were invited. After the health of the Governors General had been drunk with loyal acclamations, Viscount Januario proposed the toast of the British Government; in the course of which he referred to the officers of the ship in gratifying terms, duly acknowledged. After several other national and personal toasts had been given and responded to, the party dispersed to examine the curious old galleries of portraits of the Viceroys and Archbishops who had ruled the temporal and spiritual affairs of the settlement from the time of the renowned Albuquerque.

On Saturday the ceremony of taking possession of the Government took place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier. This stately church is one of the many stately buildings at Old Goa, which is situated on the opposite side of the river, about seven miles above Panjim. The viceregal party, guests and attendant officials, sailed up the river in a state barge. At the landing place, the troops were drawn up in line and the new Governor passed through the portal known as the gate of the Viceroys, from the time of Albuquerque, whose statue surmounts it in old cavalier costume. A little further on stands the church: a large, lofty and beautiful building. In a chapel decorated with great taste and cost the sacred remains of the Apostle of the Indies, as he is called by his admiring followers, are contained in a coffin of elaborately worked silver. In front of this shrine, the new Viceroy received the diamond-headed baton which tradition assigns to Xavier, and which has ever since been the symbol of executive power. The Secretary then read the oath of office, which the Viceroy subscribed before taking his seat on the chair of state. Printed copies of his proclamation on assumption of office were then distributed, and the interesting ceremony being thus brought to a close, the party perambulated the neighbouring churches and convents, and amid the strains of the national song of Portugal, proceeded through the line of troops to the barge and so to Panjim, where another state banquet was held in the evening.

On Sunday the Viscount entertained the British officers at a déjeûner at the country house of Cabo, which, as its name imports, stands on a headland open to the breeze, and is probably the most salubrious residence on the Malabar Coast. Various other expeditions were arranged to places in the neighbourhood, of religious or antiquarian interest; and on Tuesday, the Earl Canning, beautifully dressed with many coloured flags, sailed for Bombay. Nothing could exceed the many and polite attentions which the Viscount, his staff and the high officials of Goa bestowed on their English visitors, and we understand that the former were very favourably impressed by the courtesy of the Bombay Government in making arrangements for their comfortable passage to Goa.

THE COTTON CROP.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, dated 14th May 1870 :—

The arrivals of cotton during the past week have been sufficient to lessen the deficiency mentioned in my last report.

The total falling off as compared with last year is now 1,51,870 Bombay bales, of which 68,403 belong to the Berars, 60,593 to Guzerat, and 32,407 to the Concan, the excess arrivals are comparatively trifling from the Persian Gulf, Kurrachee and Bhownuggur.

A letter received from Dhollera informs me that the arrivals there this month are considerably below what were expected. It is said however that large numbers of bales have been taken to Bhownuggur and shipped from thence. The receipts in Bombay from Bhownuggur, Gogo, Dhollera, Mhowa and Cambay up to the 8th inst. are 41,774 doorus against 35,159 at the same time last year. The exports from Dhollera to the 8th were 16,993 bales.

The port of Dhollera closes on the 20th inst.

The following are the usual advices from the different agencies of this Company :—

WURDAH (HINGUNGHAT), 11th May.—The daily supplies in this market during the past week have been about the same as reported in my last, and rates have somewhat declined, ruling at present at about Rs. 324 per candy. The weather continues fine.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 11th May.—Our supplies have now considerably fallen off, and not more than 50 candies a day of all sorts are now coming in. Reports from outside state that extremely little remains in the villages, and it is expected that another fortnight will see our market closed. Rates to-day for best going Rs. 295.

SHEAGAUM, 11th May.—During the week only about 300 bojas of all sorts reached for sale. The market for a few days was dull and drooping, but it is again active at rates equal to about Rs. 300 per candy. The weather has again become clear and fine, and ploughing is going on rapidly in the surrounding districts.

KHAMGAUM, 11th May.—Our supplies of cotton show a decided falling off this week, the average daily arrivals being only about 170 candies. This decrease, however, is in part owing to lower rates having ruled, and the cotton in consequence having been held back in the districts.

HOOBLEE (DHARWAR), 7th May.—The daily supplies to this market are scarcely a third of what they usually are at this time of the year. The total purchases of the week have been about 800 doorus Sawginned and 100 doorus Coompta.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 10th May 1870.

THE latest telegram dated 6th instant from Liverpool reports Fair Dhollers at 9 7-16d. per lb.

Prices in these districts have declined about Rs. 10 per candy during the past fortnight, and they would have gone still lower, but buyers then entered the market, and purchases to the extent of about 300 candies of Sawginned are reported at a rate equal to Rs. 308 to 310 per candy f. o. b. Carwar less 5½ per cent.

We do not think there will be much more business done this season, as the cotton bought in the districts now cannot reach the coast before the end of the month; and it is very likely to get damaged with rain on the road, and it runs the risk of being detained at Yellapoor until after the monsoon, besides which the quantity of ready cotton offering for sale is very small.

There is no stock of cotton at Carwar; the steamer Lady Clive having removed all the pressed bales to Bombay, and there is no unpressed cotton for sale. In Coompta the stock on 5th instant did not exceed 2,500 doorus, nearly the whole of which is very inferior, and it will be probably shipped to Bombay for sale on native account before the rains.

Our to-day's quotations are Rs. 310 per candy for Sawginned and Rs. 285 per candy for Coompta, f. o. b. Carwar.

The quality of the new Sawginned continues inferior to that of last season, but by careful selection some very fair parcels are procurable.

We cannot report on the quality of the crop of Coompta, as only a very trifling quantity has yet been offered for sale.

The shipments from Coompta are as follows :—

		Sawginned.	Coompta.	
To Bombay from 21st April to 4th May	doorus.	5,068	2,179	
Previously reported	,,	58,164	22,754	
		63,230	24,933	
To Carwar from 21st April to 4th May	doorus.	477	0	
Previously reported	,,	3,260	812	
		3,737	812	
Total	doorus.	66,967	25,745	

The shipments from Carwar are as follows :—

	Sawginned.		Coompta.	
	Bales.	Doorus.	Bales.	Doorus.
To Europe from 20th to 26th April	0	0	0	0
Previously reported	5,412	0	708	0
	5,412	0	708	0
To Bombay from 20th to 26th April	450	611	0	21
Previously reported	2,296	8,823	401	1,793
	2,746	9,434	401	1,814
Total	8,158	9,434	1,109	1,814

EXCHANGE.—The Bank rate for drafts on Bombay at 16 days' sight is at 1 per cent. discount.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

BOMBAY.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 49 feet 9 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 47 feet 8 inches.

ASSAULT BY A SHIP CAPTAIN.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, the Senior Magistrate sentenced Captain Collins, of the ship Britain's Pride, to pay a fine of Rs. 5 for assaulting one of his seamen named Thomas Spencer.

WE regret to notice an announcement of the death of Hajee Abdool Wahab, whose name is familiar to the Bombay sporting community. His horses have been well known at Byculla, and on other Indian courses too.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a servant named Abdoola Adamjee to pay a fine of Rs. 210 for furious driving in Tar Street on the 14th ult. The complainant, a man named Hajee Buddul Kalifa, had been very severely hurt, and it was ordered that Rs. 200 of the fine should be given to him.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade band-stand this evening :—

March.

Overture	La Bayadere	Auber.	
Valse	Kate Terry	Godfrey.	
Selection	La Dame Blanche	Boeldieu.	
Lancers	Knight of St. Patrick	Dan Godfrey.	
Galop	Spring Feast	Hertz.	

CHARGE OF CHEATING A WINE MERCHANT.—Yesterday Mr. H. Hibbert, head clerk to Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, & Co., appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and charged Govind Soonder Rotharay with cheating. He stated that on 5th March Govind came to him in the office of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, and Co. with an order purporting to bear the signature of Mr. Elliott, solicitor, for a case of champagne, a case of Old Tom, and five cases of wine. These were stated to be for the use of Mr. Elliott, and as he had previously admitted such orders the wine was supplied. Mr. Elliott subsequently had said Govind had not his authority to obtain these cases and complainant then learned they had been sold. The Magistrate granted a warrant.

CAPTAIN H. TULLOCH, R. E., has been appointed Consulting Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay, with, we believe, a civil allowance of Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Captain Tulloch was sent to Europe by the Madras Government two or three years ago to study sanitation, with the special object of becoming Sanitary Commissioner of Madras in succession to Dr. Ranking, but when the post became vacant two or three months ago it was thought better to appoint a medical man. As soon as it became known at Bombay that Captain Tulloch's services were available Sir Seymour Fitzgerald appointed him to the post we have named.—*Madras Times*, May 9.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Baroda, Captain A. Parish, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs Kemball and two infants, Miss Cruikshank, Mrs Cole and child, Mrs Bacon, Captain W A Baker and three children, Mr T A Bulkley and two infants, Mr and Mrs E Baliol Scott and infant, Lieutenant A C Williams, Mr Cruikshank, Lieutenant Powell, Lieutenant F Hole, Sir N Pringle, Mr. T. W. Aller, and Mr. J. Simon

For Marseilles—Hon Justice Warden, Mr E Bigg, Lieutenant Colonel Dick, Mrs Jenkin Jones and infant, Major H C Menzies, Major C B Lucie Smith, Major G W Macauley, Mr D Buisson, Major General Hough, Mr A Cowasjee

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

BANK OF BOMBAY (IN LIQUIDATION) vs. BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (IN LIQUIDATION).

On the 30th April 1870, the unanimous judgment of the Court (Sir M. R. Westropp and Sir C. Sargent) was given in the above cause.

Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, said—

The plaint in this cause was placed upon the file on the 19th of March 1868, the same day as that on which the plaint against the Asiatic Banking Corporation was filed, and was, in all respects, similar to that plaint, except in the amount sued for, which was one lac and fifty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-six rupees, two annas and seven pice, in the amount of the share to be contributed to the 25 lac loan by the Bank of Hindustan, which was two lacs; and in the amount of the credit which the plaintiffs gave to that bank, viz. Rs. 42,703-13-5 in respect of the securities realized.

The written statement stated that the defendants are a joint stock company, registered in England, under the Companies' Act of 1862, and are now being wound up voluntarily under the supervision of the Court of Chancery in England, pursuant to a special resolution of the company, dated the 16th December 1866, and an order of the Court of Chancery, dated 21st December 1866, and that certain liquidators, whom it names, had been duly appointed, and that the plaintiffs had not obtained the leave of the Court of Chancery to commence or carry on this suit against the defendants, and that the plaintiffs did not, on or before Saturday the 30th of March 1867, send their name and address and the particulars of their debt and claim, to the liquidators of the defendants' company as they were duly required to do by a notice of the liquidators, dated 26th January 1867, a copy whereof was annexed to the written statement, which notice was a general notice to all persons claiming to be creditors of the defendants' bank, calling on them, on or before the last mentioned day, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, to the liquidators, to the care of the manager of the branch of the defendants' bank at Bombay, or in default thereof, the liquidators would proceed to distribute the assets of the bank, having regard only to the claims of which they should then have had notice. In all other respects the written statement was substantially similar to that filed by the Asiatic Banking Corporation in the suit against them.

The first issue was: Whether, having regard to the fact that the defendants' company is being wound up under the supervision of the Court of Chancery in England, under an order of the 21st December 1866, and to the fact that no permission has been obtained from that Court to institute this suit, this Court can entertain this suit. The remaining issues (2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) were the same as the issues 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in the suit brought by the present plaintiffs against the Asiatic Banking Corporation.

It was agreed by counsel on both sides that all of the evidence, oral and documentary, given in the suits by the present plaintiffs against the Oriental Bank Corporation and against the Asiatic Banking Corporation, respectively, should so far as the same may be applicable, be deemed and taken as evidence in this suit, subject to all objections so far as the same may be valid, made in those suits and not withdrawn. Some further examination of Mr Thomson, manager of the Bank of Hindustan, took place in this suit before us. Mr. Dunlop, the agent for the liquidators of that bank, was also examined.

As to the 1st issue we feel bound to follow the decision in the case of the *Bank of Hindustan* vs. *Premchund Roychund*, reported at page 53 of the 5th vol. Bombay High Court Reports, O. C. J., in which, after full argument, it was held by my learned predecessor, Sir Richard Couch and my brother Sargent, on appeal, that a suit might be brought in this Court against the defendants' bank without the leave of the Court of Chancery, notwithstanding that that bank was a company being wound up under the Companies' Act of 1862.

Upon the point made in the written statement, that the plaintiffs did not, pursuant to the notice of the 26th January 1867, send in particulars of their debt and claim to the liquidators of the defendants' bank before the 30th of March 1867, the defendants' counsel did not raise any issue, being probably aware that, in another case, heard by my brother Sargent and myself, we had held that such an omission did not prevent a creditor from proceeding to establish his claim against the remaining fund, or which might thereafter come to the hands of, the liquidators, and only precluded the creditor from disturbing dividends already made—a decision which has been followed in several other cases in this Court.

Adhering to the views which we expressed in the suit of the present plaintiffs against the Oriental Bank, with respect to the meetings of the 26th and 27th of April 1866, and the general history of the 25 lac loan, we do not propose to re-enter upon those topics, any further than may be necessary for the purpose of noticing some of the peculiarities in the evidence of Mr. Thomson. He was not examined as a witness in the suit against the Oriental Bank. His evidence was, however, taken in the suit by the present plaintiffs against the Asiatic Bank, *de bene esse*, under a commission in London on behalf of that bank and read for it by consent of counsel on both sides, although Mr. Thomson was present in Court. A supplementary examination of him before us took place in Court in that cause, also on behalf of the defendants, and a further supplementary examination of him took place before us in this cause. His evidence on all of those occasions is, under the arrangement already mentioned, evidence in this cause.

Amongst the peculiarities in his evidence are (1) that he maintains that it was agreed, at the meeting of the 27th April, that there should be a division of the surplus (if any) of Premchund's securities in land and jewels, (should it be necessary to realize them for the repayment of the 25 lacs loan), amongst the contributing banks, in proportion to his other debts due to them respectively. We still, however, think, as we thought in the suit against the Oriental Bank, that the weight of evidence is that such a proposal, although made, was not finally adopted at the meeting. (2.) He says that nine lacs of rupees, to meet immediate claims on Premchund, were stated to be required on the 27th April, and amongst them nine lacs he included 1½ lacs for his own bank, and 4½ lacs for the Asiatic Bank. Possibly, in one of the groups at the meetings at Mr. Liddell's bungalow, Mr Thomson may have mentioned that he had a pressing claim to the extent of 1½ lacs on Premchund, but we do not believe that it was stated to the meeting at large, or agreed to by it. We fully adhere to the view which we took in the suit against the Oriental bank, of those two items (the 1½ lac to the Bank of Hindustan, and the 4½ lacs to the Asiatic Bank), and also of the further payments of 2 lacs to the Asiatic Bank. The weight of evidence and all of the probabilities are quite against those items being included amongst the demands of pressing urgency, which the Bank of Bombay would have been justified in satisfying before the deposit in full of the securities stipulated for. Even Mr. Morrison did not assert that the 4½ lacs, or the two lacs due to the Asiatic Bank, were mentioned in the meeting as amongst those immediate demands, and he did not hear any such claim put forward there for the 1½ lac due to the present defendants. Nor did Mr. Thomson say one word to that effect in his letter to his head office in London, written shortly after the meeting of the 27th, the passages in which letter relating to the 25 lac loan was elicited from him, in his *de bene esse* evidence, on cross-examination in London, and it shall be presen by read. It was vehemently improbable that any one of the co-operating banks would, by the meeting, have been allowed to include, amongst the claims of extreme urgency to be immediately satisfied irrespectively of deposit of the promised securities, a debt due to such bank itself by Premchund. Mr. Beattie's evidence on this point, which we found ourselves unable to follow, was made in favour of any of the co-operating banks. Mr. Robertson's evidence, and that of Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Moir, compared with that took place between Mr. Robertson and Mr Thomson on the 28th of April, show conclusively that neither of them then regarded the defendants' claim for 1½ lacs as amongst those claims. Mr. Thomson, in his evidence before us in this cause, said—"On the 27th and 28th of April 1866 Premchund Roychund was indebted to the Bank of Hindustan between five and six lacs of rupees. On the 28th April he gave us two cheques, one for 1 lac and one for ½ a lac of rupees. I sent them to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Bank of Hindustan. I think Mr. Robertson sent for me, and I went over to the Bank of Bombay and saw Mr. Robertson. He said that he did not think he had got security sufficient to cover the cheques which had been presented to-day, including the two cheques, and he declined to pass those two cheques. I told him that I required money very badly on that day, and that if he did not get the necessary securities I would return the money. I then thought that I got sufficient securities to cover the drawings up to the close of the 28th, including my cheques. I should never hear more of my undertaking to return the money. Then he passed the cheques to the credit of the Bank of Hindustan."

This undertaking by Mr. Thomson to return the money, if Mr. Robertson did not obtain the necessary securities, would not have been insisted on by Mr. Robertson, or given by Mr. Thomson, if the latter were entitled to say that the 1½ lacs due to his bank were amongst the urgent demands contemplated by the meeting. Under the circumstances, with regard to the securities under which that payment was made, it was improperly made and in violation of Mr. Robertson's duty to the seven contributory banks, and we are of opinion that no both Mr. Robertson and Mr. Thomson then well knew, as their conduct showed. Mr. Thomson was far from clear in his memory as to the debts of undeniable urgency which were to be paid out of the 9 lacs of which he spoke.

The passage relating to the 25 lac loan in Mr. Thomson's letter to his head office, is as follows:—

"The day before yesterday, I, with three other bank managers—Moir, Oriental Bank; Campbell, Mercantile Bank; Morrison, Asiatic Bank—was summoned to meet the Bank of Bombay directors, to consider an application made by Premchund Roychund for assistance. It was the largest thing to me before that he was very much pushed for money, owing to the general loss of confidence in the place, and I have done what I could afford, as mentioned above, to give him relief. The amount he required was 25 lacs, and, after some discussion it was determined to support him as follows:—

The Bank of Bombay	10½	lacs
Oriental Bank	2½	lacs
Mercantile Bank	2½	lacs
Asiatic Bank	2½	lacs
Commercial Bank	2½	lacs
French Bank	2½	lacs
Hindustan Bank	2	lacs

The Bank of Bombay advances its 10½ lacs first, and as further sums are required, the others will be called upon to contribute pro rata, but as he has declared his intention of disposing of shares and cotton at once, it is not supposed that more than from 15 to 20 lacs will be required, so that I shall, I hope, not be called upon to advance much. The security he gives is put down at 35½ lacs, and, after being pared down in very imaginable way, consists of jewels 20 lacs, and houses and lands 15½ lacs, all of which the Bank of Bombay takes over on trust for themselves and the other parties above. He further gives his promissory note for the 25 lacs at 6 months, on which he is to pay at the rate of 10 per cent., and Candas Narroudas, Cursondas Madhavdass and Boychund Deepchund, Premchund's father, joined with him in the promissory note. As mentioned in my telegram of yesterday, the tone of business is slightly improved now that it is known that he has got relief, and I hope most sincerely we have seen the worst. Had we determined not to assist him, I question very much if there would have been a bank in the place standing to-day, such would have been the state of panic, and I think almost every house would have had a severe struggle for existence. It is firmly believed he has ample to pay everybody, and that he will come out with a moderate fortune, but all sides of the question are not quite clear, and I think almost every house would have had a panic had he not been got rid of. If was supposed to possess has now been got rid of. If good accounts of cotton come to us, there is hope that we may get out of our troubles, but if not, we must make up our minds to witness much distress. I shall keep you advised from time to time of any change of importance. I am glad I had none of Barned's cheque—I had them offered almost daily, but always declined. The Agra, Cosmopolitan, Chartered, and Asiatic, are quietly neglected, and almost valueless in many instances. Government paper is doing."

That letter, it will be perceived, is silent as to the nine lacs and the special purposes to which they were to be applied, and therefore left Mr. Thomson's memory unassisted on those points. (3) That letter asserts that the Bank of Bombay was to advance its 10½ lacs first, and so, possibly, Mr Thomson may have thought when he was writing the letter, but his *de bene esse* evidence shows plainly that he did not long continue to think so and that he read that statement with surprise when the letter was placed in his hand to refresh his memory. The weight of evidence is, I am inclined to think, against Mr. Thomson's supposition that the Bank of Bombay was to advance its 10½ lacs first. Mr. Beattie's evidence is on this point opposed to that of Mr. Thomson's.

(4) Mr. Thomson's view, so far as we can ascertain it from his *de bene esse* evidence, is that not even the nine lacs were to be advanced without security to cover them, and that the balance of the 25 lacs was not to be advanced until the whole of the security, including the last loan, the latter to the value of 20 lacs of rupees, were deposited. (5) He admits that the defendants were to pay in their share of the loan, whenever called for by the Bank of Bombay. (6) Mr. Thomson has, I think, fallen into a not unnatural mistake in saying that the Bank of Bombay continued to make large advances to Premchund on account of the 25 lac loan after the dishonour of the note for that amount. The entry in the Bank of Bombay's books, which he not long ago saw at some trial of which he speaks, and which entry probably settled him, is no doubt that under date the 17th September 1866 for Rs. 1,58,000, but that item has been shown, by Mr. Hodgie, to be, at all events to the extent of Rs. 147,000, a mere correction of an account. As to the remaining Rs. 11,000 we have already spoken, in disposing of the suit against the Oriental Bank, as an item which cannot be allowed to the plaintiffs.

The points of difference between the position of the defendants in this suit and that of the Oriental Bank in the suit against them, are very similar in kind to the points which distinguished the position of the Asiatic Bank in the suit against it from that of the Oriental Bank in the suit against it.

The Bank of Hindustan had a stronger and more direct interest in supporting Premchund than the Oriental Bank had. Exhibit A shows that Premchund then admitted that he owed the Bank of Hindustan six lacs of rupees—Mr. Thomson, in his *de bene esse* evidence, speaking from memory only, said three or four lacs, but in his evidence in Court in this cause he admits the amount to be five or six lacs of rupees. That debt was wholly on current account. The Bank of Hindustan also held bills to a large amount, say upwards of £160,000, drawn or endorsed by Premchund. To a certain extent they held securities from him, but Mr. Thomson substantially admits that, on the whole, Premchund was on the 27th April 1866 heavily indebted to the Bank of Hindustan.

The second point of difference I have already noticed, namely, that the Bank of Bombay paid on account of Premchund, out of the 25 lacs loan, one lac and a half of rupees to the Bank of Hindustan, a payment which we are of opinion was, at the time, known by both of these banks to have been an improper payment, and in violation of the understanding of the meeting of the 27th April 1866. We further have it upon the evidence of Mr. Thomson, given before us in cross-examination in the suit against the Asiatic Bank, that before he signed the memorandum D 1, he had heard that a like improper payment, to the extent of 4½ lacs of rupees had been made by the Bank of Bombay on Premchund's cheque to the Asiatic Bank. He does not seem to have been aware of the further improper payment of two lacs of rupees to the same bank on the 4th of May. He, however, knew quite enough to give him warning that the Bank of Bombay was not acting up to the terms agreed upon at the meeting of the 27th April.

The third point of difference between this and the Oriental Bank's case is that Mr. Thomson signed the memorandum D 1, which is silent as to securities and the valuation of them, and thereby he purported to pledge his bank to pay the contribution, 2 lacs, to the Bank of Bombay. He hesitated, in replying to questions as to his knowledge of it that there has been a valuation of the jewels which placed them far below the value assigned to them by Premchund. In his *de bene esse* evidence, on cross-examination, to the following questions, Mr. Thomson gave the following answers:—

"Q. Did you have any communication with Mr. Robertson on the subject of the twenty-five lac loan after the meeting on the 27th April?

A. I frequently talked the matter over with Mr. Robertson.

Q. Did you ever ask him when you were to be ready with your quota?

A. I do not think I did—I do not remember asking him.

Q. Did you ask him whether the securities had been lodged?

A. Frequently.

Q. What did he tell you?

A. He told me he had not got the full amount from Premchund—that he was daily and hourly pressing him to complete what he had promised.

Q. Did you ever tell him that, unless he got the whole amount promised, you would consider yourself released from your engagement?

A. No, I never told him—that followed as a matter of course I consider.

Q. You never said so to him?

A. No, I do not remember that I did.

Q. Did you ever ask him how much he had advanced on account of the 25 lacs to Premchund?

A. I did not think I ever did

Q. Did he tell you how much?

A. No, I do not think so. I understood that the full amount had not been advanced.

Q. Up to when did you understand that?

A. In the course of my conversation with Mr. Robertson. Unfortunately I had to see him very often, in the month of April.

The concluding part of Mr. Thomson's *de bene esse* examination was as follows:—

Q. Had you been told, previously to your signing that document (D 1), that the jewels had been valued?

A. I do not know. I do not think so, but I do not remember. I remember this very distinctly—about the time I signed that document, Mr. Robertson told me he was still pressing Premchund Roychund for further securities.

In Mr. Thomson's evidence in chief, before us in the suit against the Asiatic Bank, he said—"That memorandum D 1 was brought to me by Mr. Fraser, and at that time I was in the habit of seeing Mr. Robertson daily. He told me that he was pressing Premchund Roychund to complete the amount of his securities, and I certainly did not gather from him that he feared to be able to get them, and I signed D 1 on the strength of that information as to valuation. I think Mr. Robertson did mention once that somebody had looked at the jewels and had put a value upon them far less than that which Premchund Roychund had placed upon them. I cannot say whether Mr. Robertson told me that before or after I signed it. I don't think Mr. Robertson told me whether or not he concurred in that valuation: I don't remember. I was not aware when I signed D 1 that the greater part of the 25 lacs had been advanced before the 15th of May. I believed that a portion of the advance had been made and knew it to a certainty, so far as 1½ lacs which we had got a cheque for from Premchund Roychund." Then on cross-examination Mr. Thomson admitted that he had heard of the payment of hoordees in Bombay and of 2 lacs to the Eastern Financial, and adds—"I knew that 4½ lacs had been paid to the Asiatic Bank, at least so I had heard before I had signed D 1. I did not know that there was any further payment of 2 lacs to that bank. I had not heard of it. I was at that time on very friendly terms with Mr. Robertson and saw him daily."

In his cross-examination before us in this suit he said—"As to the sixty days between the 28th of April and 15th of May, the Bank of Hindustan was under considerable obligations to the Bank of Bombay, in respect of overdrafts, and about that time the Bank of Bombay opened some credits for us at Calcutta. On the 15th and 16th of May we had got actual assistance from the Bank of Bombay." On the whole of the evidence of Mr. Thomson we, in our capacity as jurors, have without difficulty come to the conclusion (though he has not gone quite so far in so many words) that he had been informed of the unfavourable valuation of the jewels before he signed the memorandum of agreement D 1. He expressly admits that he was aware that all of the securities had not then been deposited. He had, therefore, sufficient information to warn him that notwithstanding that the securities had not, to anything like their promised value, been deposited with the Bank of Bombay, it was making considerable payments for Premchund out of the 25 lac loan, and that two of these were large payments and were made in violation of its duty towards the contributory banks, by the Bank of Bombay, and in one of these payments, the Bank of Hindustan, as represented by Mr. Thomson, was a colluding party. And we have no doubt that he signed the agreement D 1 without remonstrance and without question, although it was silent as to securities, because the Bank of Hindustan was then under heavy obligations to the Bank of Bombay and still looking for further support from it, and was not in a position to admit that it was coming to an open breach with that bank. So long as the Bank of Hindustan was a living bank it never disputed its liability to the extent of its share to recoup the Bank of Bombay. Neither Mr. Thomson, who continued manager up to the 25th September 1866, nor Mr. Dunlop, who then succeeded him and continued manager until the Bank of Hindustan stopped payment in Bombay on the 23rd November 1866 ever disputed that liability, nor did the inspector of that Bank question it, when he, together with Mr. Thomson delivered over charge of the bank to Mr. Dunlop on the 25th September.

In September 1866 Mr. Robertson seems to have admitted that he was not entitled to call on the defendants' bank to refund the 1½ lacs paid, on Premchund's cheque, on the 28th April, but that circumstance cannot affect the right of the plaintiffs to recover from the defendants their share of the 25 lac loan, nor can the fact that the plaintiffs permitted Mr. Dunlop to withdraw some securities and a balance to the credit of the defendants' bank in the hands of the plaintiffs' bank. Those facts took place without any reference whatever to the two lac share of the defendants' bank, and accordingly involve no waiver of the plaintiffs' right to be recouped to the extent of the defendants' share in that loan. In fact the realisation of Premchund's securities did not take place until after the institution of Mr. Dunlop, and until then, the plaintiffs were not in a condition to state the precise amount of their claim against the defendants, a great portion of whose capital still remains unsailed up and may be made available for debts due by the defendants.

For the same reason as those given in the suit against the Asiatic Bank, we think that the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th issues in this suit, corresponding with the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th issues in the suit against the Oriental Bank, must be found for the plaintiffs and in the affirmative. The 1st issue in this suit, we have already stated, must be found for the plaintiffs. The decree, accordingly, must be given for the plaintiffs with costs.

It having been agreed in this case that, if the Court should be of opinion that the plaintiffs are entitled to a verdict, the question of amount should be referred to the Commissioner for taking Accounts, or to the Court unless the parties could agree as to the amount, the proper course will be to let the cause stand over, in order to enable the parties to fix the amount. This we anticipate that they will not have any greater difficulty in doing than was experienced in the Asiatic Bank case. There the amount to be inserted in the findings on the issues, and in the decree, was fixed without any prejudice to the right of the Asiatic Bank to appeal to Her Majesty in Council as to whether anything was due.

The remarks made in our judgment in the suits against the Oriental Bank and the Asiatic Bank as to some of the items in the plaintiffs' account will assist the parties in this suit in fixing the amount.

SOKOLL, the Vizier of Solyman, the Magnificent, formed, about three hundred years ago, two projects for increasing the power of the Sultan's dominions. The first was a canal between the Don and the Volga, which would have placed the Crimea entirely at the mercy of the Porte; and the second was the cutting of a ship-canal through the Isthmus of Suez, to facilitate the gigantic project of the Sultan in Arabia and in the Eastern Archipelago. But the downfall of the projector, on the accession of Murad III., consigned the designs to the limbo of undeveloped projects.

THE old organ of M. Herzen, the *Bell* (*Kolokol*), has again been revived. Some Russian refugees at Geneva, wishing probably to profit by the fresh interest which the death of M. Herzen has given to his name, have already issued two numbers of the restored organ, under the patronage of M. Ogareff, the intimate friend of the deceased Russian writer. The second number contained a paper on Panslavism, which points out to the Slavonian patriots the absurdity of their attempts to unite themselves with Russia, who has exterminated in Poland a whole branch of the Slavonian race. What are the great Bohemian patriots, such as MM. Palacki, Ringer, and Brauner, thinking of in putting themselves into connection with the Russian Government (says the *Kolokol*) we leave to these able and in elligent men themselves to answer; but we should advise them never to put themselves under the dagger, dirk, corrupting, and treacherous protection of the Emperor of all the Russias. The revived paper is printed both in Russian and in French.

THE SALT MINES OF THE PUNJAB.

APROPOS of the visit of the Viceroy to the salt mines of the Punjab, the following information, extracted from the Punjab Revenue Report, 1868-9, may be interesting:—

"The increase in the salt revenue from the mines in the salt range amounts to nearly two lacs of rupees. Even this result is less favorable than the Collector had hoped for. The high price of grain, and the want of sustenance for cattle, tended here as elsewhere to depress the salt trade. On the other hand, the absence of agricultural employment for cattle induced the zemindars of the neighbourhood to embark for a time in the carrying trade, and by this means the requisite amount of carriage was kept up and the salt marts continued to be regularly supplied. The trade towards the south and east of the salt range increased during the year, while that with the north and west showed a falling off. Cashmere did not take its customary supply of salt as early as usual, owing to heavy rains. The Collector, an officer of much experience, is of opinion that unless retarded by very special causes the salt trade will continue to increase from year to year. The charges of the department amounted to 6·17 per cent on the collections, against 6·15 per cent in the preceding year. The returns annexed to the Collector's report give some interesting details. The salt revenue varies greatly from month to month. The largest collections were in the following months:—

October, ...	Rs.	5,40,953
April, ...	„	4,63,502
November, ...	„	4,32,352
September, ...	„	4,11,825
May, ...	„	4,05,283
December, ...	„	3,77,921

The smallest collections are in the months of June, July and August, or during the rains. The trade increases rapidly in the four following months. It slackens again in January, February and March, and again revives in April and May. The collections of the second half of the financial year will always exceed those of the first half, because the first half includes the rainy months, when the trade is at its lowest ebb.

"The total export of salt from the mines was 12,50,239 maunds, against 11,76,236 in the previous year. The exports were largest to the following places:—

Umritsur	8,37,679	maunds.
Mooltan	1,23,243	„
Rawul Pindee	97,853	„
Huzara	46,852	„
Jhelum	42,013	„
Ferozepore	29,405	„
Shapore	16,931	„

The export to Lahore was only, .. 3,595 maunds.
Ditto to Kangra, ... 9 „
Ditto to Puttiala, ... 2,101 „

"In Kangra the high rates of toll on canals is the cause of this difference. The inferior quality of the salt is also a considerable drawback. Death does not immediately ensue. The bull walks about with the intrusive sword and ultimately falls. Three mules with tinkling bells then enter the ring and drag off first the eviscerated horses and lastly the bull.

"It will be seen that two-thirds of the salt excavated at the mines goes to Umritsur. It appears that traders have lately taken to sending salt by river down to Mooltan, whence it is transported by rail to Lahore and Umritsur. This diversion of route is believed to be owing chiefly to the high rates of toll on canals in the various bridges on the direct line between the salt mines and Lahore. The railway now in progress will be of great benefit to the salt trade."

BEFORE THE DAWN.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE notice with pleasure that public opinion, as well as the opinion of the ablest and most influential of our rulers, is coming round to those doctrines of partial decentralization of which the *Pioneer* has been for so long the advocate. But one caution is necessary, and that must not be omitted on any consideration whatever. The utmost precautions must be observed lest, under pretence of leaving us to tax ourselves, advantage be taken of the occasion to increase our burthens. Those who wish well to the policy to which we are referring must insist upon a great reduction of the income-tax, and probably of the customs, and upon a retrenchment of unprofitable expenditure, before we are invited to provide for our own local wants. The essence of the scheme, it must never be forgotten, is that the imperial resources shall be applied to imperial purposes, and both ends be made to meet; our representatives will have to be very careful that they are not cajoled into committing us to self-taxation, until the finance of the Supreme Government has been thoroughly reformed. Of course we may have to yield *to forces majeure*; but no serious statesman would care to risk an interesting experiment with a thoroughly dissatisfied public, or to attempt to found a policy of autonomy upon a basis of oppression.

Taking for granted that, from motives at once of honor and expediency, the arbiters of our fortunes will act in a becoming spirit, we have before us in the Madras bill a rough idea of how the thing will work. It will not be necessary that the localities should be subject to fresh imposts for new and uncalled-for purposes; but ordinarily the process will be that sums now raised and spent in an unpopular manner by the Government of India, will be hereafter raised and spent in accordance with public opinion, under the supervision of rulers in immediate contact with the contributories. To do this it will of a surety be necessary that a revision be made in a fair and statesmanlike manner of the various departments that are suspected of extravagance, at some of which we glanced a few issues back in our article headed *Taxation no Tyranny*. If it be true, as we then ventured to conjecture, that the legitimate duties of an imperial character in India could be carried out on the existing land revenue and half the separate revenue, it would be a pleasant step and one reflecting imperishable honour upon Lord Mayo, if during the present viceroyship, a sum of, say ten millions yearly could be deducted from the present imperial taxes and relegated to the ways and means of the various local Governments.

Foremost among the items to be deducted from the budget of the Empire could doubtless be the bulk of the opium. It is beyond our province to enter into a comparison of the two systems of direct cultivation and excise; but it is quite clear that the latter will never be popular in this country. Extreme meet as every one lamenting from capital punishment, and only ordinary-looking people, who are neither "one thing nor the other," really suffer the punishment due to their crimes. From Maryland we hear that Elizabeth Cordrey, of Tyaskie District, Somerset County, was born a mute, and was never known to utter a syllable until the 26th ultimo, on which day she was fifty years old. She had been confined to her bed by sickness for some time, when, on the day mentioned, to the great surprise of her family and friends, she began talking fluently, and from that time to the hour of her death, which occurred on the following day, of she prayed almost unceasingly in an audible voice and "understanding." The deceased lady had two sisters and a brother, also mutes. We can well understand her family being rather surprised at the incident, and it would be as well to be careful what they say before the sisters and brother who are similarly afflicted. The news from Independence is not cheering. One of the papers states that a band of body-snatchers, who have existed in that place for more than a year, have lately found it as profitable and more easy than robbing graves, to waylay negroes at a late hour at night and quietly kill them. They have, in accordance with this new plan, lately killed fifteen negroes, some of whose bodies have been sent for dissection to Chicago and a few to Louisville.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SPANISH RECREATIONS.

No. II.

MADRID, APRIL 6.

WHATEVER may be said of Spanish amusements, they cannot be called weak. They may be cruel, abominable, profane—what you like, but weak they are not. With a dramatized version of the New Testament at an exceedingly minor theatre every Friday, and with a bull-fight every Sunday, the good folks of Madrid stalk through Lent vigorously, if not with decorum.

The real bull-fighting season does not commence till Easter-day; but, while waiting for that great ecclesiastical festival, we are recreated with a series of what may be called "Spring Meetings." The great strong bulls are not brought into play, but the principal figures in the sport are young animals, "*Novillos.*" Nor let it be imagined that the young bull is in training. It is a religious duty to kill every bull who enters the arena, and the luckless creatures who acquire fame before Easter Sunday are doomed never to attain their majority.

The bull-fight proper I have not yet seen; but the little bull-fights at Madrid are not deficient in strong flavour, perilous to delicate stomachs. You go to the Plaza de Toros, in the immediate vicinity of a triumphal arch, erected to the memory of Charles III., whose name is held in the highest veneration, and after complying with certain pecuniary conditions, you find yourself seated in a vast amphitheatre compared to which the Agricultural Hall, Islington, is a mere bandbox.

Let me interrupt myself to describe a curious custom which prevails generally in the Spanish capital. At the amphitheatre devoted to the national sport, and likewise at the theatres, you meet a "loafer" of the pavement, who offers to sell you a ticket. Similar "loafers" appear in Paris, but you are warned against them, whereas the Spanish vagabond is a fair trader. His function is exactly the same as that of the London librarian from whom our nobility or gentry purchase boxes for the opera. By a bold stretch of imagination, fancy Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Sams bustling about the pavement of the Strand, with a blouse upon his back, and you will have a very correct notion of this Spanish institution.

But to proceed to the bull-fight,—that is to say, the bull-fight small. It commences with a combat between the bulls and an assembly of amateurs, attired in the proper combative costume. Professional buffoons, with the grotesque Indian dresses, likewise enter the arena, and protect themselves with towers of wicker-work, from which their heads occasionally protrude. When the infuriated bull knocks over one of those towers, and the mimic Indian escapes with difficulty, the exhibition is considered droll and the spectators shout with laughter. Farce, however, is not considered complete in Spain without a spice of tragedy, and the poor preliminary bull is duly killed and dragged off before serious business commences. Let me not omit to state that in this little *lever du rideau* the horns of the bulls are padded, and he approaches in the condition of a muzzled dog.

The commencement of serious business is marked by the erection of a temporary barricade, which divides the arena into two semicircles. In each of these there is a separate bull-fight. The manager, if cruel to the bull, is humane to his audience, and is determined that every one of them shall have a good view of the sport. Casuists may compare his conduct with that of the old English Puritans, who, according to Lord Macaulay, suppressed bear-baiting on account of the pleasure it afforded to the people, but by no means on account of the sufferings of the bear, who, indeed, was shot, as a source of too much enjoyment.

Well, there are two fights simultaneously in the Plaza de Toros, and in each semi-circle two bulls with horns unguarded have to be killed before the afternoon's sport is concluded. While the "toreros" on foot tease the bull by trailing brightly-coloured cloaks under his nose, and evade his wrath by leaping over a palisade, the joke seems innocent enough. When the picador (or "Don Quixote" as he is called, with a large appendage of curled paper) flings his missile into the shoulders of the bull, causing a copious fountain of blood to trickle down the side, the sensation is only that which arises when a well-spurred horse is seen on an English racecourse, at the same time, he is observed, that every performer in these said exhibitions continually risks life and limb. To run straight up to an infuriated bull and plant a bodkin in his shoulder is a risky operation, and when it is well performed the artist receives the applause of a judicious public.

All this is a trifle. Things grow solemn from the share taken in it by the performance of the "picadores." It is almost an impertinence to explain that whereas the other tormentors of the bull are on foot, the picador is a combatant who sits on a wretched horse and pokes the bull with a blunt spear. His duty is to defend, at best in a very humble style, which is duly ripped up by the bull. Now the spectacle of a horse spouting blood from a hole in its side of the size of a five-shilling piece, and trailing its entrails on the ground, as a lady costumed according to the present fashion carries her train, is, say what you will, strong. But I may fully colour my picture let me observe that when a horse is ripped up it by no means denotes his retirement from the scene. His rider (the picador) goes with him round the circus, while he drags along his ghastly appendage, till at last he falls exhausted and dies.

Sometimes the horse is killed at once, and great amusement arises when the bull, while ripping him up with his horns, causes him to roll on his rider, and thus leads the spectator to expect that a human as well as an equine life may be sacrificed. But I don't think the danger is quite so great as it looks. The picador has the cloak always at hand to draw off the bull from its immediate object of attack, and the picador is easily extricated.

Notwithstanding all this brutality, the respect of the Spaniards for the dead merits mention. The bull, when he has completed his work of destruction, is carried killed by men with a sword, whom perhaps you will call a "matador," though I am told the expression is rather "verdant;" he ought to be called the man with the *espada* (sword). With a red cloak in his hand he advances to the bull and sticks his sword, not at all hard, into the horns, but at a considerable distance along the back. Death does not immediately ensue. The bull walks about with the intrusive sword and ultimately falls. Three mules with tinkling bells then enter the ring and drag off first the eviscerated horses and lastly the bull.

A strange play with life, brutal and human, is this rough sport. Is it that life is less valuable in Spain than elsewhere, and that we are thrust back to the old Caldera de la Barca, who says—

"Y la vida es un sueño
"Y los sueños sueños son!"

No. III.

CORDOVA, APRIL 9.

Those students of the old Spanish drama who visit Madrid or Seville in the hopes of seeing a performance of some work of Calderon or Lopez de Vega are likely to be still more disappointed than the foreign Anglomaniac who comes to England to see Shakespeare; for whereas the favourite plays of the "divine Williams" are pretty sure to be played somewhere or other at short intervals, the national Spanish drama seems scarcely to be performed at all. The "Teatro Espanol" at Madrid, which answers to the Francais at Paris, and is supposed to be appropriated to Spanish "legitimacy," is now very successful with a comparatively modern melodrama, entitled *La Aldea de Sen Lorenzo*; the Italian Opera, at which Tamberlik has of late been the principal vocalist, is of all dramatic establishments the most important. Two houses, the "Teatro de Bufos Arderius," and the "Teatro de las Zarguelas," are devoted to *opera bouffe*, their repertory being sometimes original and sometimes supplemented by the compositions of Offenbach and Hervé. These theatres are very popular, and poets and musicians of Spain are evidently much busied to supply them with pieces. But the curiosity of the performance is that, however the artists may labour to be comical, the audience never express their satisfaction by hearty laughter. You may hear roars of mirth at a bull-fight when a horse is cleverly slaughtered, but less practical jokes do not seem strong enough to move the risible muscles of Iberia. And yet the Spaniards at table or as travelling companions are as vivacious as Frenchmen. The minor theatre (Teatro de las Variedades) which is constantly enlivened with light vaudevilles, is, as I have already stated, occupied with representations of the Passion during Lent; and another theatre (de las Novedades) invites the public by announcing the performance of a drama of real life, entitled "Troppmann," the various scenes which illustrated the career of that illustrious criminal being carefully enumerated in the advertisements.

At Cordova, as at Madrid and the larger towns, there is a Lenten representation of the Passion; but it is not to be supposed that the plays, though based on the same holy subject, are every where the same. At the small Madrid theatre *Los Siete Dolores de Maria* commences with the Presentation in the Temple and ends with the Descent from the Cross. The play now given at the principal theatre (Teatro Principal) of Cordova omits the Presentation and the Flight into Egypt, commencing with the Entrance into Jerusalem, and ending with an act representing the Resurrection, which seems to be an addition to the original work.

The businesslike announcement at the Cordova Theatre of the last performance of the present season, which is to be held to-night, might perhaps surprise some of your readers. I therefore translate it literally:—

"At the request of many persons who were not able to obtain places on the evening of Tuesday last to witness the religious drama which we have presented during Lent, we depart from our firm resolution not to give any more representations; and, although we thus put ourselves to a heavy inconvenience, inasmuch as the preparations for the season of Easter demand an immediate termination of the scenic parade, we nevertheless give this last performance, intending that no one shall be deprived of the enjoyment of so magnificent a work, and thus rendering a just tribute of respect to the illustrious public which honours our Coliseum (Coliseo) Sixteenth performance of the grand and magnificent sacred-biblical-religious drama, including Eleventh, and from that time to the hour of her death, which occurred on the following day, of she prayed almost unceasingly in an audible voice and "understanding." The deceased lady had two sisters and a brother, also mutes. We can well understand her family being rather surprised at the incident, and it would be as well to be careful what they say before the sisters and brother who are similarly afflicted. The news from Independence is not cheering. One of the papers states that a band of body-snatchers, who have existed in that place for more than a year, have lately found it as profitable and more easy than robbing graves, to waylay negroes at a late hour at night and quietly kill them. They have, in accordance with this new plan, lately killed fifteen negroes, some of whose bodies have been sent for dissection to Chicago and a few to Louisville.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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IMPROPRIETY FOR THE MILLION.

(*Saturday Review*, April 9.)

THE experiment of producing the *Grand Duchess* at Astley's Theatre can hardly have been successful, and it would appear that fashion counts for less than might have been supposed on the transpontine stage. After all that has been said about the impropriety of this opera, or at least of Madlle. Schneider's performance in it, we should have thought the dwellers in Lambeth and Kennington would have welcomed the opportunity of tasting the favourite pleasure of aristocratic circles; but it seems that they do not care about it.

It must be owned, however, that although this opera is very amusing, it hardly supports the reputation that has been gained for it by Madlle. Schneider. The impropriety, such as it is, of the *Grand Duchess* offends against a code of ethics which is likely to be only slightly valued in the New Cut. That a duchess should demean herself, even in a play, so far as to cast an eye of love on a private soldier ought to be, although it is not, very shocking to other duchesses at the St. James's Theatre; but it is very possible that the wives of shopkeepers at Astley's regard such an aberration from the established usages of high rank as venial and even laudable. It was firmly believed among the hangers-on of sporting public-houses that the gallant Heenan had received letters from a countess before his fight with Sayers, entreating him to leave the Ring and share her fortune and enjoy her love. Then, again, the supposition is that the Grand Duchess, desiring to captivate the soldier, resorts to the artifices of love which she supposes to be usual in the rank of life from which the soldier comes. When a lowly rustic girl loves a lowly rustic youth, she goes straight up to him and says, "Thou's taken my fancy, lad." The Grand Duchess proceeds to imitate the practice which she thus describes. There is perhaps quite as much libel upon rustic girls as upon duchesses in this passage; and although "the moderate nudge of the elbow" is not resorted to in what may be called polite society, it is undeniable that ladies possess and use means of intimating to gentlemen that the persons, or at any rate the fortunes, of those gentlemen are not viewed by them with absolute indifference. Indeed, society vindicates its name to be called polite by the number and variety of the expedients which it has invented to enable designing women to entrap unwary men. The representation of this kind of hunting is much more common in novels than upon the stage, but it would be difficult to forbid to the one what is permitted to the other. The Grand Duchess engages in an active but unsuccessful pursuit of the affections of the soldier, and the contrast of her impatience with his stolidity is, with tolerably good acting, highly amusing. She is a type of the same class of obstreperous young women to which belonged Vanbrugh's Miss Hoyden, who declares her intention to marry the baker in default of a more eligible suitor for her hand. It must be remembered that the Grand Duchess is supposed to have what would be called, if she were a man, strictly honourable intentions; and if women in exalted stations wait until love is made to them they are perhaps likely to remain unmarried all their lives. And, after all, the Grand Duchess sets a noble example to the young ladies of Belgravia by marrying according to the choice of her advisers. "If," says she, "we cannot have what we like let us like what we have." But, whatever be the force of the objection to this opera in St. James's Street, it was not likely that it would be felt in the Westminster Road. Nevertheless, neither the prettiness of the music nor the fun of many of the scenes is sufficiently attractive to fill the house. It is wonderful indeed to see and hear such an entertainment in the theatre which still bears the name of Astley. If the performance were well attended the question might be proposed for discussion whether civilization had gained or lost by the substitution of English-French opera for horsemanship, but it will be time enough to discuss the value of this triumph when it is completely realized.

The Grand Duchess in the New Cut and Formosa in Shoreditch appear to be equally unprovocative of enthusiasm. Even the reality of the Metropolitan University boat-race on Wednesday was scarcely aroused any excitement at Mr. Boucicault's burlesque of it. We should infer, from our observation of Astley's and the Standard Theatres, that impropriety does not draw. The splendour of Formosa's dress seemed to impress the matrons of the East-end of London much more than either the wonders of her career or the piety with which she sins. Indeed, we question whether the audience at the Standard cares for any thing in the play except Sam Boker, the unbought and undefeated champion of the Ring, and Bob Sanders the dog-dealer and returned convict. The shades of Formosa's character, and the skilful blending of homely simplicity with splendid harlotry by which it is developed, are perhaps a little beyond the capacity of the East-enders. Indeed, even at the West-end it might be difficult to distinguish the sinner from the saint, if we were not helped by observing that the former always manages decides vice, while a moderate supply of black hair is appropriated to virtue. But Mr. Boucicault has perhaps hardly laid on his colours thickly enough for Shoreditch. Any one who has seen a play of Shakspeare acted at the Standard will understand that the East-enders require broad and strong effects. The Mr. G. V. Brooke, for instance, who was a great favourite at that house, and in the latter part of his career, as he took more and more to drinking, he became more and more a favourite. Indeed, as long as he could speak, the more drunk he was, the better, to please the East-enders, was his acting. But there came a time when he could not even speak, and on one memorable evening, when the play was *Julius Cæsar*, he was so drunk that in the scene of the quarrel between Brutus and Cassius he was pushed on the stage unable to utter an articulate word, and he stood there as steadily as he could while another actor spoke both parts, and he merely contributed to the general effect by throwing in a few oaths and curses here and there. We think that Formosa is painted with rather too fine a brush to please the East-enders, and although the young lady who plays the Oxford coxswain was so kind as to adorn her dark blue jacket with a light blue rosette in honour of the victory of Cambridge, even this attempt to excite incongruous reference to the event of the day failed to arouse any enthusiasm among the audience. It is perhaps unlucky that Mr. Boucicault should have put his money on Oxford, but he may, if he thinks proper, alter his play from year to year with the vicissitudes of the boat-race, so that the Cambridge stroke may be in his turn exposed to the perils of the Fulham villa and the sponging-house.

The company is for the most part the same that performed this play at Drury Lane, and the few changes which have been made are certainly not improvements. Tom Burroughs, the Oxford stroke, looks, if possible, rather more of a cad than he used to do, and the whole crew approximate more closely to the style of the gallant British tar who is familiar to the frequenters of East-end theatres. We should say that any one of them was prepared to dance a hornpipe on the shortest notice, and if he did, we do not know that he could be called to task for it. The only exception to this is Mrs. Billington, the original wife of Sam Boker, the ex-pugilist, still cuts bread and butter for her husband from a big loaf with her accustomed energy, and she still reminds him that he had sworn to her on marriage never to close his fingers, adding, with a propriety which was only forcible at Drury Lane, "Then I gives you a holiday to-morrow." It is rather difficult to decide whether Mr. Boker appears more of an impostor when he is giving lessons in sparring or is training a boat's crew for a race. When the pupil, after a round with the gloves, asks, "Will this kind of thing ever make a man of me?" we feel tempted to answer that we decidedly think not, and that wholly irrespectively of the fact that the part of Lord Eden, the Oxford coxswain who is Mr. Boker's pupil, happens to be played by a girl. We should really like to have happened to hear what the East-enders thought of this scene where Lord Eden takes his sparring lesson. They know something about prizefighters in Shoreditch, although, until Miss Burdett Coutts made the neighbourhood famous by the architectural splendours known as Columbia Market, it may be supposed that a lord was never seen there. In our judgment, Mr. Boker of championship and the nobility of Lord Eden's birth are alike mythical. But there is, at any rate, one feature of Mr. Boker's character which is drawn from nature. It is unhappily too true that these retired prizefighters are perpetually thirsty. There is a scene at the Fulham Villa where Lord Eden is introduced as marquis, and when the mistake is corrected somebody says that it is much the same thing, as we should think it was. The author might as well have made him a duke while he was about it, and indeed we rather wonder that the peerage is only represented by the coxswain, while all the oarsmen are commoners. It must be owned, however, that the author has compensated for his niggardly allowance of aquatic honours to the peerage by the liberality with which he has recognised its claim to participate in honours of another kind. We have in the earlier part of this article felt called upon to defend the character of the Grand Duchess against aspersions which we thought unmerited. We have pointed out that she is merely a young woman who has been taught by her preceptors to please herself, and who proceeds to better the instruction. It is not suggested, either in the play or in any criticisms on it that we have rand, that the Grand Duchess has any other intention than to substitute the hand of some soldier for the Prince whose matrimonial proposal is distasteful to her. It has been reserved for Mr. Boucicault to undertake an enterprise from which French dramatists have abstained, and to impart to nobility a privilege which hitherto it has not enjoyed. When Miss Boker exchanges the rural repose of Oxfordshire for the splendid excitement of London she becomes Lady Arthur Pierpoint, and this metamorphosis supposes much. There must be, or at least there must have been, somewhere *in rerum natura*, a Lord Arthur Pierpoint, whose father must have been a duke or marquis. At lowest Mr. Boucicault desires his audience to conceive the possibility of the existence of such a man having or having had such a wife. Now we have heard of a lady of rank who was said, by a bitter jest, to be at the head of the profession which the lady sometimes called Miss Boker so conspicuously adorns. But here we get the same thing in sober earnest. The question which we are now discussing is perhaps rather beyond the comprehension of an East-ender, but we really should like to frame for ourselves some theory which may explain Mr. Boucicault's intention in creating this figment of a Lord Arthur Pierpoint. One of the ladies of the Fulham circle actually has a real live husband who plays a distinguished part in the gambling-table which is kept there, and who is good enough to express his intention to put another thousand upon Oxford for the boat-race. Are we to suppose that Lord Arthur Pierpoint is somewhere upon the same premises taking a share in the swindling business that is practised upon the guests who are attracted there by his wife's beauty? If this be an admissible supposition, Mr. Boucicault will be remembered as having enlarged both the borders of morality and the privileges of the peerage.

We have defended the Grand Duchess against the charge of impropriety of conduct by observing that she was a sovereign princess, and therefore entitled to ask a man to marry her; and we might have added that the events of the story may have occurred in leap-year, when, according to a popular doctrine, any woman may ask a man to marry her. And further, as regards the little arts by which she tries to excite a passion in the stolid Fritz, we have to observe in favour of the French author that Mr. Boucicault, who must know, considers such proceedings proper. The Grand Duchess and Fritz in the room of state may be compared to Edith Burroughs and Lord Eden in the library. In both cases the gentleman seems to need a little stimulation from the lady, and he gets it. The only difference is that the Grand Duchess calls Fritz to her, while Miss Burroughs goes to Lord Eden. The Duchess makes Fritz sit upon her stool, whereas Miss Burroughs seats herself upon the arm of Lord Eden's chair. Unseasonable interruption in both cases leaves it alike uncertain what might have been the consequence of this juxtaposition of two persons. We can only say that we think that Lord Eden would not have made much progress with his Greek play, and perhaps Fritz might have become oblivious of the charms of his betrothed Wanda. But let the French dramatist and Mr. Boucicault say boldly, "Evil be to him that evil thinks." The goodness of Miss Burroughs is not made so violently conspicuous as that of Miss Boker, nor did it need to be, because appearances are not against her to the same extent; but we are not to suppose that she is not good because she happens to sit down on the arm of a gentleman's chair when she is alone with him.

We should like to have heard rather a more clear expression of the views of the East-enders as to the "one unmilled love" which Miss Boker had cherished through the vicissitudes of her remarkable career. If they had understood the author's meaning, they would probably have described the gentleman from whom Miss Boker declined to receive costly presents as "her fancy man." But we doubt whether Mr. Boucicault is not a little too refined for Shoreditch. Impropriety for the million, to be saleable, should be a coarser fabric.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER and M. Jules Janin have been elected members of the French Academy; and even the bitterest opponents of the opinions which at present govern France would have little to say, we apprehend, against the manner in which the vacancies among the forty famous *fauteuils* have been filled up. M. Ollivier, it is true, cannot be considered as a strongly representative man in any department of literature; but he has written, and writes, fluently and with elegance; he is a thorough scholar; he is Prime Minister of France; and, moreover, by posterity he may be saluted as the statesman who restored constitutional liberties to his country. The election of M. Jules Janin will be even more gratefully accepted by the lettered public in France, although it may sound somewhat curiously to English ears to be told that M. Janin's claims to literary distinction rest chiefly on the fact of his having been for a number of years the vivaciously garrulous theatrical critic of the *Journal des Débats*. He began his career, we believe, as an usher at a school. In his youth he wrote a detestable novel, entitled "L'Ane Mort et la Femme Guillotinée"—a novel as profligate as Theophile Gautier's "Mademoiselle de Maupin," but not half so clever. M. Janin, in addition to his labours on the *Débats*, has edited an edition of Horace and other tasks, being an excellent classical scholar, he was thoroughly well qualified to perform. He has likewise written a book about Brittany; he has edited a French translation of "Clarissa Harlowe;" on a memorable occasion he amused English people by referring to Shakespeare as "Master Williams;" and subsequently he diverted all natural historians by dubbing the lobster "The Cardinal of the Sea," forgetting that our crustaceous friend had to be boiled before he turned red. Such is the public "record" of M. Jules Janin. But his title to literary fame and academic rank is based on other and higher claims than books. He has long been noted as one of the keenest wits, of the most brilliant conversationalists, of the cheeriest *bon vivants* in France. The election of a French man of letters to the Academy often depends quite as much upon how he talks and lives as upon what he has written; and in the first two particulars M. Janin has earned the greenest of laurels. We wonder what Lord Lytton will think of the promotion of J. J.? Did not Mr. Bulwer, in the preface to a novel written soon after 1830, speak of "the Revolution which had vomited forth a Janin," or something to that effect?—*Daily Telegraph.*

LADY GERTRUDE DOUGLAS UPON MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Will you kindly oblige me by inserting the enclosed communication in the columns of your paper?

Having read in *The Times* of March 30 the account of Mr. Newdegate's successful motion respecting the examination of monastic institutions, I think that the experience of one who has been herself for five years a member of one of the cloistered convents of our land may be of service in removing a few prejudices and popular delusions, or, at least, in furnishing some correct information on a subject which, while it occupies so large a share of the public attention, is by the majority very little understood. I am the eldest daughter of the late Lord Queensberry. At the age of 21 I entered the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Hammersmith, and after a three years' noviciate—interrupted by a residence of five months in my own family, during the period which immediately succeeded the death of my brother, Lord Francis Douglas on the Matterhorn—I was professed and became a sister of the "Black Veil" in 1867. I was then sent successively to houses of the Order in Liverpool and Glasgow. At the expiration of two years (for reasons which I do not feel myself called upon to state, but which were *personal*, grave, and important, and which had nothing to do with the convents or nuns, to all of whom I am warmly attached) I wished to return to my home. No difficulty was made in allowing me to see and to converse with the Ecclesiastical Superior of the diocese. At my request he came to see me, and treated me with the most indulgent and fatherly kindness, and after a short delay he released me from my vows and allowed me to return home. The Ecclesiastical authority in such a case I would *never* have appealed, and had my Ecclesiastical Superiors refused to sanction my application for freedom, had they imposed the smallest restraint on my conscience where the *real tie existed*, then would the Commission of Inquiry which Mr. Newdegate wishes to see in force have been perfectly useless to procure my "*liberation*," as I should most decidedly have declined to take advantage of its interference in a matter which simply regarded my own conscience, and this not from contempt, but from a conviction, which nothing could shake, that no authority from God could rest with any but the priests of the Holy Catholic Church, to whom alone He gave the power to "bind and to release." This is, I know, the conscientious belief of every nun I have ever known. This example should be enough to convince Mr. Newdegate and his party that there does exist for every nun a certain Court of Appeal in the persons of her Ecclesiastical Superiors, and that, moreover, it is *the only* Court of Appeal that can be of any service to her. If any girl or woman *dares* to assert she is detained by compulsion in her convent she speaks falsely. Every nun has the same liberty as I had. Let her use it if she will!

It is not true that any one is *ever* "liable to be subjected to a discipline for which she is not prepared." In every convent there is a Novice Mistress, whose duty it is to exercise the novices in the "discipline" of the House. My experience enables me to assert that "the roughest and hardest side" of the picture was always shown in the noviciate; nor did I ever after I became a professed nun see the smallest alteration in rule or discipline; nor did I ever see any one called upon to exercise any obligation for which she had not been thoroughly prepared as a novice. It is not true, as far as my experience goes—and I think it *may* be allowed to be greater on this subject than that of any gentleman of the House of Commons—that "letters are intercepted," or that there is not perfect "liberty to communicate with friends." I always saw my friends alone—my *relations* not only *alone*, but *whenever* they chose to call. My mother only *alone*, but *whenever* they chose to call. My mother on three several occasions spent a few days in the outer part of the convent, during which time I spent the whole days with her and *alone*. My letters were never intercepted. I wrote *to whom* I pleased, and *when* I liked; and the same liberty existed for every sister in the house. Upon my leaving the convent the money which I had given at my profession was unhesitatingly offered back to me. I refused it; but neither the Superioress nor my Ecclesiastical Superior would accept the paper I had written renouncing my claim to it. They remained inexorable on this point; nor was it until I had returned home that, without asking their consent, and against the advice of every ecclesiastic I consulted, I carried out my purpose of leaving my dowry where it had had been placed, and of securing it to the noblest and most exalted charity on earth—the work of the Good Shepherd.

And now, sir, allow me to remark, I am most intimately acquainted with between 80 and 100 nuns. I have been one of them in the work-rooms, classes, reformatory schools, as well as in the more private life of the community. I have seen them under all circumstances; but never for one moment have I heard the shadow of a complaint against the Rule, or reasonably could it, under any circumstances, be urged. I therefore feel myself called upon to declare that the statements which have been made by Mr. Newdegate in the House of Commons, and which I am sorry to say have been copied into the columns of your paper, are utterly false and unfounded, and that I am ready to make this declaration on oath before any competent authority.

Trusting to your patience and your sense of justice to make this public,

I remain, sir, yours faithfully,

GERTRUDE DOUGLAS.

11, Rue Prince Albert, Boulogne-sur-Mer,
Palm Sunday, 1870.

DREAMS.

THE subject of Dreams has constantly been made a topic of discussion. So great a part of our lives is passed in sleep that it is indeed no wonder that we should try and account for the mysterious vagaries of the mind when left, as far at least as we are conscious, entirely to itself. Long ago our ancestors thought they had solved the problem. Night was peculiarly the time when both good and evil angels were abroad, and these stood at the side of every couch, whispering into the ears of slumbering men and women things strange and wonderful, malignant or agreeable, according to the respective permission they had received for interference with the soul. We have all read of the power of Queen Mab in this way, and how at her bidding the fancies of the courtier, the alderman and the lawyer went wandering back into the familiar scenes of their daily avocations. Not only poets but historians have written of dreams. Several grave chroniclers have not hesitated to record the nocturnal visions of great men, and we have been told of grand projects undertaken, glorious victories accomplished, under and by the inspiration of dreams. The dreams which superstition thought to be warnings have been innumerable. We have had opium dreams which have passed into literature; pork-chop dreams which are reported to have been translated into pictures. To this hour a large class of persons who would be offended if charged with credulity in any other direction are in the habit of putting an extraordinary faith in the revelations of the dim phantom-land from which they awake every morning. They desire nothing more at the breakfast table than to exchange experiences with others, and to count up the odd coincidences which they remember in connection with previous dreams. Amongst the ignorant and uneducated a dream of an emphatic and marked kind is invariably thought to mean something. If it be repeated, its significance is certain; if it be repeated a second time, the happening of some event to which it is assumed to refer must be regarded as inevitable. And the real truth is that the weak people, who are influenced in the manner we describe, have a wonderful accumulation of data to point to when challenged on the score of their superstition. There will not be found a dozen men and women in any drawing-room who have not had amongst them some unaccountable experiences touching dreams. It is not necessary that they should ascribe these visions, or the subsequent occurrences which gave importance to them to a supernatural origin. They simply place them in the category of unexplained and unexplored phenomena—phenomena which have not yet been brought to the *lucidis ordo* that precedes the deduction of general laws and definitions. Up to this time essays on the philosophy of dreaming, or on the genesis of dreams, have been as vague as their utterances, and as misty in their outlines as the matter which they have attempted to treat. No one, so far as we know, has hitherto thought of utilizing a dream, for instance, as an agent for the discovery of an ailment. Now, however, a proposition in this sense has been made, to which we think it worth while to direct attention.

In the *Lancet* for April 2 will be found a very ingenious paper by Dr. Henry Maudsley. Dr. Maudsley has devoted himself to the study of the reciprocal action between mind and body. He attributes to disease certain psychological as well as physical effects, and believes that the consequences of a disordered liver and a disordered heart will be mentally different. In suggesting a mode of ascertaining this difference he remarks that a scientific observation of the phenomena of dreams would be of help. "The ground tone of feeling in a dream, the back ground on which the phantoms move, is often determined by the state of the internal organ, the irritation of which awakens into some degree of activity that part of the brain with which the organ is in specific sympathy; accordingly sympathetic ideas spring out of the feeling, and unite in a more or less coherent dream drama." He then goes on to say that dreams ought to furnish us with a fruitful means of studying the specific effects of organs on the mind because, while dreaming, impressions from the organs themselves are shut out, as the stars are not visible although they still shine in the daytime, so the effects of an internal organ may not be perceptible during the waking state while the whole consciousness is actively engaged; but just as when the sun goes down the stars become visible which before were invisible, veiled by the brighter light, so when active consciousness is suspended, organic sympathies which before were insensible declare themselves to the mind." Dr. Maudsley then propounds the view that a certain class of dreams, comprehending those in which people imagine they would be seized with a peculiar kind of disease, may be explained by supposing that the organ which would be attacked in this complaint prematurely discloses its weakness under the above conditions. A person to whom this occurs will afterwards wonder to find, if, as the saying is, his dream come true, so much in advance of the waking; consciousness symptoms have been discovered made while active and vigilant consciousness was out of the way during sleep. Of the truth or inaccuracy of Dr. Maudsley's theory, or rather suggestion, we shall not stop to inquire. No doubt the subject will meet with the attention which any proposition coming from such an authority ought to receive. But here, at least, we find not merely an effort to discover the nature of the stuff of which our dreams are made, but an attempt to render serviceable to humanity the vagaries of the mind which have hitherto been regarded as so fantastic or so dim as to elude their being made serviceable, either absolutely or relatively. But this physician would, if Dr. Maudsley be correct in his inferences, possess another method of diagnosing the ills to which flesh is heir. What a singular work the note-book of a doctor would be after a large experience of dreams gathered for therapeutic purposes. He would have, we suspect, no little difficulty in sorting and differentiating his records. Suppose a poet and a ploughman both to be afflicted with disease of the heart. The physician must find something in common between the visions of the bard and the visions of Hodge. The same cause for the dream drama in both cases must produce an effect in a degree consonant. The poet may begin to dream, but very seldom, to write more correctly, who never remember their dreams. The doctor would have a good deal of trouble with them; the source of knowledge would be closed against him. It is a fortunate and merciful provision of nature at any rate that the dreams such as Dr. Maudsley refers to, where a disordered organ is promoting the phantasmagoria, are not very common. Life would indeed be rendered miserable if all our bodily aches and ailings were anticipated during sleep; death would then be almost preferable to the brother of death, and each evening before we passed between the ivory gates we should like De Quincey at what dead night, dim night, was about to bring forth. Dr. Maudsley holds out no terrors of this sort to us. He would interpret our dreams for our use and benefit, making them serve as spies upon the track of the insidious foes with which existence is so constantly threatened. Forewarned is forearmed, and if, according to Dr. Maudsley's hint, the physician can see the enemy advancing long before he has effected mischief enough to make himself felt directly, we only trust the profession will lose no time in examining into the merits and value of a proposition which is already so earnestly and so eloquently advocated.—*Daily News.*

NAVAL NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, April 16.)

MR. CHILDERS has resolved that in no case will he give active employment to any officer whose age would enable him to take advantage of the new scheme of retirement.

We believe that Admiral Richard Laird Warren will not be hurried away from the command at Sheerness before the 25th of June, when it is likely he will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles G. J. B. Elliot, C.B.

We understand that it is the intention of the First Lord of the Admiralty to select for superior employment in our fleets and squadrons such officers only as would, in the natural course of events, be expected to rise to the top of the profession.

Captain Hugh Burgoyne, V.C., will, after having thoroughly tested the sailing, steaming, and other qualities of her Majesty's ship Captain against those of her Majesty's ship Monarch, will, according to apparently well-founded rumours in professional circles, proceed to relieve Commodore Dowell as senior officer on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station.

We have reason to believe that Rear-Admiral William Loring, C.B., who has had considerable experience in the management of a dockyard, will succeed Vice-Admiral E. G. Fanshawe as superintendent at Malta. Rear-Admiral Loring is the fifth for promotion, has never yet been employed as a flag officer, is fifty-seven years of age, and has, therefore, very little time to spare if he is anxious to rise to a higher rank.

Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds, K.C.B., has intimated his intention to resign the command of the Channel Squadron, which will not, in all probability, be relieved before Midsummer. In the meantime Mr. Childers will have to cast about for his successor. The Hon. J. R. Drummond, now the senior rear-admiral, has, we believe, been sounded, so as to ascertain, if offered the post, that there would be no refusal on his part. It is, however, generally thought that, when relieved from Devonport, he will have no desire for immediate active employment. Other names have also been freely mentioned—one in particular; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Childers' professional advisers will not fail to point out to him that an admiral who may be called upon to succeed Sir Thomas should be eminently qualified in every respect, whether as a seaman or as an officer, to take upon himself so important a trust. There should not be the shadow of a shade resting on the reputation of one who, in the event of a war, would have the key of the portals of the empire in his charge.

Retired Vice-Admiral Edward Pellew Halsted has advertised a protest against his "compulsory" retired ment in the columns of the *Times*. Admiral Halsted is sixty-two years of age according to the authority of Captain W. Arthur, R.N., and Mr. James Griffin. He has not been employed since 1860, but claims for himself a knowledge of all that has been going on in the Navy while on constrained half pay. He has certainly been an incessant applicant for work, and it must be a matter of deep annoyance that, after his sixteenth half-yearly rap at the official knocker in the month of January last, the same stereotyped reply of "Not at home" should have been given. What will he do with all the knowledge with which he is charged? Perhaps he will, like a good philosopher, accept his destiny, and go on to the last, believing that the eyes of the people of England will yet be opened to the fact that in not sending him to command the Channel Fleet a grievous wrong has been done to the nation; at all events he has our best wishes.

PORTUGAL FOR TOURISTS.

THE *Edinburgh Review* in an article on Rev. A. C. Smith's "Tour in Portugal," says:—

"The author of this little tour may claim the merit of the discovery, in which we ourselves have the good fortune to participate, that Portugal is now one of the most accessible and attractive countries to which the British tourist can direct his course, although it is still one of the most neglected. But this last circumstance is an additional recommendation to those who desire to escape from the beaten tracks of Europe. The distance from Southampton to Lisbon is about 840 miles, or only twice as far as from London to Leith. The voyage may be performed in eighty or ninety hours in the magnificent vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which touch at Lisbon on their way to Brazil. The winds are not always 'rude in Biscay's sleepless bay,' and, at a proper season, even that sea may be crossed without inconvenience in a good ship. On the fourth day at latest, the traveller, wafted down the Lusitanian coast by the northern breeze which usually prevails there, finds himself in a new world. He has left behind him the March winds or the October fogs of Britain and the northern seas. He wakes in an ethereal climate. He lands in a city, no longer to wander up and down like Childe Harold, disconsolate 'mid many things unsightly to strange ee,' but to find the conveniences and luxuries of one of the most magnificent capitals of Europe—well built, well lighted, and well ordered. He is received with singular good will and interest by a good-natured people, who, disliking the French and abhorring the Spaniard, have not lost their secular regard for Englishmen—who talk our language to a remarkable extent among the educated classes—who, like ourselves, drink tea (more green than black) as often as they can get it—and who use the British sovereign as the current coin of the realm. Steamboats plying on the Tagus will transport him in half an hour to any point on its banks. A pair of lusty mules, or, if he prefers it, a mail-omnibus, will convey him in two or three hours to Cintra. Excellent roads, which were within twenty years almost unknown, are now extending in all directions, and already unite the principal towns. Lines of railroad from Lisbon to Oporto, from Lisbon to Badajos and the Valley of the Guadiana, and from the southern shore of the Tagus to Evora and Setubal, afford an easy means of communication with the rest of the world. There is probably no country in Europe in which so rapid a progress has been made in the arts and appliances of social life as in Portugal within the last few years. It is true that until lately there was none in which so much remained to be done. But the work is now carried on with an amount of activity as the resources of the country permit, and we do not doubt that the results will at no distant period reward the patriotic promoters of these improvements.

"To those who derive their knowledge of Spain and Portugal from the romantic expeditions of Lord Carnarvon in 1827 and 1830, and of Captain, now George Borrow in 1835, and even the more recent experience of Richard Ford, it may seem incredible that you can now travel with ease and rapidity from Valencia to Oporto, or from St. Sebastian to Cadiz, without meeting with more impediments than between Ostend and Vienna. Even the political passions of the people, though their patience is sometimes severely tried, have lost the intensity of the former period.* Property is more diffused, liberty more secure, religious bigotry seems to have vanished with clerical domination, and, above all, railroads have rendered communication so easy and so rapid as to increase in the exports of agricultural produce and fruit to this country, more especially from Lisbon, is in itself enormous, and is gradually enriching districts in the Peninsula which had till lately no market for their growths.

"To him who looks below the surface it will soon become apparent that these beneficial changes are the result of a revolution as great as ever occurred in any nation. The present century has witnessed in that country conflicts of extraordinary magnitude for so small a stage. In its earlier years Portugal was the seat of that tremendous struggle which eventually drove the French armies from the Peninsula. The rock of Lisbon and the lines of Torres Vedras were the resting-places from which the power of England dislodged and overthrew the French Empire; but the theatre of war was ruined for a generation by the contest through which it had passed. Next came the disruption of the Portuguese Empire in South America and the loss of transmarine possessions second only to those of Spain and Britain. On the conclusion of peace, the monarchy was restored, and for a time a profligate and arbitrary Court, a poor and corrupt nobility, a bloated and bigoted Church, revived all their former pretensions, and in 1827 the people rose with the frantic energy of loyalty and superstition to defend the cause of the throne in the person of Dom Miguel. Civil wars succeeded to foreign invasion, and it was long before the horizon became again serene. But all these things have passed away. The victory of the revolution is complete. The Church, once so rich and so powerful, is all but entirely disendowed, and has been reduced to the level of the narrowest proportions. The fidalgos have ceased to be the minions of the Court, and if any of them hope to retain or regain their influence, it must be by the services they can render to their country. The lands of the Church and the nobility have passed to a surprising extent into the hands of the peasantry, who are becoming the most influential class in the State; and the Government is conducted on purely popular principles. The changes we have noted in the external conditions of the cities and villages of Portugal are therefore the result of a great social and political revolution, and it is impossible for a man of thought, an English traveller of ability would carefully trace these causes to their latest consequences. We think it would be found that Portugal is, in truth, greatly more advanced than Spain in the practical application of the principles of free government, and that she has already passed through many difficulties which have not yet been solved by her neighbour.

"She is still cursed with a most oppressive tariff and with the spirit of monopoly in some branches of trade, to which the Government adhere chiefly from the want of any other mode of raising a revenue. The poverty of the State is the greatest misfortune of the people, and undoubtedly a fair increase in revenue, if it could be raised, might be laid out with infinite advantage to the whole nation. We have no doubt that the condition of the agricultural population has considerably improved; and, although they suffer from the want of capital and the exactions of the money-lenders, who charge for capital at their disposal, yet the possession of land enables them to satisfy their own modest wants. But, on the other hand, a people in this condition is not easily taxable, and the public revenue does not increase in the same proportion as the means of the people. The overfall of the Church and that of the nobility has swept away some of the elements which tended to raise the intellectual character of the country and to assist it in emergencies. Nothing great is to be expected from a people in its present condition. Their standard of life is low, but it is equal, and perhaps the sum of human comfort is increased. The Portuguese themselves appear to be conscious that the achievements which rendered their names illustrious belong to the past, and it is not easy to foresee, in a country thinly peopled, blessed with a delightful climate, and inhabited by a simple and rather sluggish people, what causes could again rouse them to great efforts or enterprizes."

* One reads with amazement in Lord Carnarvon's delightful book of such occurrences as the murder in the streets of Coimbra in a wood some forty years ago by a band of armed students, and of the narrow escape of the noble Lord himself amidst the popular convulsions of the Miguelite wars. At the present time there is in the rural districts of Portugal no police and very little crime.

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